

HISTORY OF THE  
CAMPBELL  
FAMILY



BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY  
PROVO, UTAH

**Not  
Circulate**





929.2  
C152

*The Maxwell Series*  
*Famous Old Families*

---

HISTORY  
OF THE  
CAMPBELL FAMILY

BY  
HENRY LEE

---

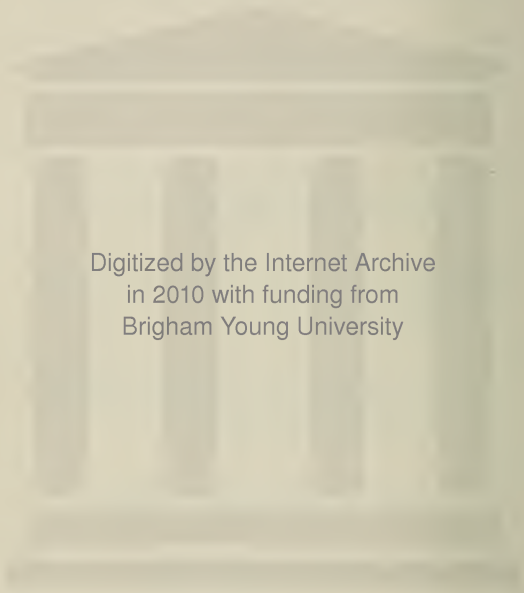
NEW YORK  
R. L. POLK AND COMPANY, INC.

Copyright 1920  
R. L. POLK AND COMPANY, INC.

THE LIBRARY  
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY  
PROVO, UTAH

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Chapter I .....	7
Origin of the name of Campbell—Diarmid o' Duibhne —The Clan Campbell—The Fiery Cross—"It's a Far Cry to Loch Awe"—The Campbell Country.	
Chapter II .....	17
Early History of the Campbells of Argyll—MacChaillan More—Colin Campbell, First Earl of Argyll—The Lordship of Lorn—"Earl of Guile and Lord Forlorn" —The Argyll Tower.	
Chapter III .....	36
The Campbells of Breadalbane, Loudoun, and Cawdor —Other Branches of the Clan—The Clan MacIver and the Clan MacArthur—The Goibhnean.	
Chapter IV .....	57
Notable Campbells in Scotland during the 17th and 18th Centuries—Highland Mary—The Brooch of Lorn —"The Campbells are Coming."	
Chapter V .....	69
Early American History of the Family—Arrival of the first Campbells in America—Story of the Early Settlers —Duncan Campbell of Boston—The Boston "News Letter"—Captain Lauchlin Campbell.	
Chapter VI .....	82
The Campbells in Revolutionary Times—From the Revolution to the Civil War—Civil War Records.	
Chapter VII .....	105
The Campbell Family in the United States.	
Chapter VIII .....	126
Heads of the Family in Scotland—Notable Campbells of the British Empire.	
Chapter IX .....	148
Armorial Bearings.	



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2010 with funding from  
Brigham Young University



## PREFACE



ALL races of men seem to have an intuitive feeling that it is a subject of legitimate pride to be one of a clan or family whose name is written large in past history and present affairs. Everybody likes to know something about his forefathers, and to be able to tell to his children the tales or stories about their ancestors, which he himself has heard from his parents. The commandment "Honor thy father and thy mother" is good and sufficient authority for that feeling of reverence which is so generally shown towards a line of honorable ancestry. The history of the family was a matter of much importance to the Greeks; it was the custom of the early Roman to place in the *aula* of his house the images of the illustrious men of his family; the Chinese go so far as to magnify such reverence into ancestor worship, and even the red Indian of our own Northwest recorded the traditions of his ancestors on the totem of his tribe. Well, then, may the story of the chivalry, courage and even lawlessness (so often the mate of courage) of their forefathers find a responsive echo in the hearts of Campbells of the present generation, "who come of ane house and are of ane surname, notwithstanding this lang time bygane." It is not intended in this "History of the Campbell Family" to attempt any genealogical investigation or show any family tree, but rather to tell of those bygone Campbells, in whose achieve-

ments and history it is the common heritage of all who bear the name to take pride and interest. Old stories of Campbells of reckless bravery, of Campbells who were good and true friends and of Campbells who were fierce and bitter enemies. Stories of Campbells who fought hard, lived hard and died as they fought and lived. Those olden days may seem a time of scant respect for law, of misdirected chivalry and of brave deeds often wrongly done, but there is surely no true Campbell who, in his inmost heart, is not proud to claim descent from a clan whose ancient records are replete with such traditions; whose later records tell of those early adventurers who left their native hills and glens for the new land of promise, and whose descendants have, in more prosaic times, earned honors in literature, arms and art. "It is wise for us to recur to the history of our ancestors. Those who do not look upon themselves as links connecting the past with the future do not fulfill their duty in the world."

# HISTORY OF THE CAMPBELL FAMILY

## CHAPTER I



FEW clans can claim as great an antiquity as Na Cambeulich, The Clan Campbell; and authorities do not agree as to the origin of the name. The Scottish antiquary and historian, Pinkerton, claims that the name is derived from a Norman Knight, styled de Campo Bello, who came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. But in the Roll of Battle Abbey, a list of all the knights who composed the army of the Conqueror, the name of de Campo Bello does not appear. Further the appearance of the patronymic in Scottish record and ancient documents is always in the form which it still retains, although in the oldest writings it is spelled Cambel or Kambel. These names were, however, written by persons not acquainted with the individuals whose names they record. The manuscript account of the Battle of Halidon Hill, preserved in the British Museum, was written by an unknown English writer; while in the Ragman Roll, 1296, the name given to the collection of instruments by which the nobility of Scotland were compelled to subscribe allegiance to Edward I of England, the name is spelled Kambel by an English clerk. When written by a member of the family, at any period, the name does not appear otherwise than as Campbell.

Most writers agree with the bards who preserved

the traditions of the clan that the name is personal, like that of others of the Highland clans, and is composed of the words "cam," bent or arched, and "beul," mouth; this being the most prominent feature of the great ancestor of the clan, Diarmid o Duibhne, who is much celebrated in traditional story, and from whom the Clan Campbell derived the appellation "Siol Diarmid."

The history of the family, prior to Diarmid o Duibhne, takes us back to the time of the Romans. At that period three different peoples inhabited Scotland, the ancient Britons, the Picts and the Scots, each governed by their own kings. A colony of the Britons accompanied one of the returning Roman Governors into France, and there established themselves, under their own king, in what became known as *Britannia Gallicæ*. In the year 404 their kindred in Britain, being troubled by the constant attacks of the Picts and Scots, sent to them for assistance, offering the sovereignty of the country to their king. Their ruler declined the sovereignty for himself, but sent an army under his son Constantine, who ruled over the Britons until about the year 420. Constantine was the grandfather of Arthur of the Round Table, with whom the Campbells commonly commence their family lineage. From Arthur the seannachies trace the line of descent down to Diarmid o Duibhne. His son, Arthur, known as Armderg or Red Armour from the frequent coloring of the same with blood, had several sons, the eldest of whom Paul o Duibhne, Knight of Lochow, married Marion, daughter of Godfrey, King of Man, by whom he had one daughter, Eva, heiress of all his estates. She was married,

in the eleventh century, to her cousin, Gillespie (Archibald) Campbell, who thereby acquired the Lordship of Lochow.

From this marriage the Chiefs of the Clan Campbell take descent, being first designed of Lochow and later of Argyll; and from them are descended the collateral branches of the clan.

The word "clan" signifies simply children, or descendants, and the clan name thus implies that the members of it are, or were, descended from a common ancestor. The hereditary jurisdiction of a Highland clan, such as that of Campbell, was little short of regal, and had a significance unequalled in any other country where the feudal regime obtained. A Highland chieftain was as absolute in his patriarchal authority as any prince, being regarded as the head of the name as well as of his feudatories. So absolute was his authority, that, until the year 1747, the chieftain of a clan had the right of punishing his vassals even by death; and in fact often hanged them, or imprisoned them in a pit or dungeon where they were starved to death. As the "Pilgrim of Glencoe" says:

"T' have breathed one grieved remonstrance to  
our Chief,  
The pit or gallows would have cured my grief."

The chief referred to in Thomas Campbell's poem was Campbell of Glenlyon. No matter what a chieftain's orders might be, no complaint would come from his people. Boswell heard a chieftain say to one of his clan who, he thought, refused to carry out an order, "Don't you know that if I order you to go and cut a man's throat, you are to do it?"

"Yes, an't please your honor, and my own too, and hang myself too," was the clansman's reply.

Besides his ordinary name and surname, every Highland Chief had, as head of the clan, a patronymic which was common to all his predecessors and successors. Thus, as mentioned later, the head of the Clan Campbell is called by the Gaelic name of MacChaillan More; and besides this patronymic of his office or dignity, the chief had usually another name peculiar to himself, frequently derived from his appearance, as the Colin Campbell of Lochow known as Cailen Maol Maith or Bald Good Colin, and Colin Campbell, the third Earl of Argyll, known as Cailen Malloch or Lumpie Brow.

The Chief had a number of officers attached to his person among whom were the Bard, the Gillie-more or sword bearer, the Piper and the Piper's Gillie who carried the bagpipes. Also an attendant known as the Henchman or Haunch Man who stood behind his chair, and another styled the Gillie-cas-flue, whose duty it was to carry his chief, if on foot, over the fords.

In the eyes of his people, the chieftain held the clan territory as the common property of the clan, and even in his own castle had not the right to turn away a hungry clansman from the door. The Highlanders esteemed it the most sublime degree of virtue to love their chief and pay him a blind obedience, and no royal proclamation could stop the clan if the chieftain ordered it to follow him to battle.

The clan had its appointed place of rendezvous where they gathered at the call of their chief. When any sudden emergency arose, the cross or tarich,

called the Fiery Cross, was immediately dispatched through the territories of the clan. This signal consisted of two pieces of wood, which the chieftain fixed in the shape of a cross. One of the ends of the crosspiece was seared in the fire, and extinguished in the blood of a goat which had been killed by the chief, while from the other end was suspended a piece of linen or white cloth dipped in the blood of the goat. The Fiery Cross was delivered to a swift messenger, who ran at full speed, shouting the battle cry of the clan. The cross was delivered from hand to hand, and as each fresh runner sped on his way the clan assembled with great celerity. At sight of the Fiery Cross every man of the clan, from sixteen to sixty, was obliged to instantly repair, prepared for battle, to the place of rendezvous.

“While clamorous war pipes yelled the gathering  
    sound  
And while the Fiery Cross glanced, like a meteor,  
    round.”

---

The war pipes, mentioned by Sir Walter Scott, refer, of course, to the bagpipe. It is not known when the bagpipe was first introduced into Scotland, but the Highland pipe was undoubtedly used by the clans soon after the year 1400. The harp was also used, not only in the hall and banqueting room, but on the battlefield. Every clansman, from childhood, was trained to battle for the clan and its chief, and to excel in hardihood and endurance. The reproach of effeminacy was the most bitter which could be thrown upon him. It is told of an old chieftain, of over seventy years old, that when he and the clan were surprised by night, he wrapped his plaid



around him and lay contentedly in the snow. His grandson had rolled a large snowball and placed it under his head. "Out upon thee," said the old chief, kicking the frozen bolster away; "art thou so effeminate as to need a pillow?" Later, at the height of the power of the Clan Campbell, it is said that 20,000 of such men, bold and hardy, were bound to answer the call of the MacChaillan More.

Hardy and brave as they were, much importance was attached to omens when going forth to battle. If they met an armed man, they believed that good fortune and success were portended; while if they saw a deer, fox, hare, or any four-footed game, and did not succeed in killing it, they prognosticated evil. If a barefooted woman crossed the road before them, they seized her and drew blood from her forehead.

The clan had its own battle cry, the slogan to which every clansman must answer. "Cruachan," was that of the Campbells, from Ben Cruachan, the mountain near Loch Awe, the original home of the clan. In another form of the slogan, "It's a far cry to Loch Awe," the Campbells derided their foes, indicating the impossibility of reaching them in their distant home, through the well defended and sequestered passes hidden in rock and mist.

The badges of the Clan Campbell are the Roig and the Garbhag an t'sleibhe, the Wild Myrtle and the Fir Club Moss. The myrtle is commonly considered the Campbell badge. The tartan of the Clan Campbell is very similar to that of the Black Watch; black, dark blue and green. The Campbells of Breadalbane have a yellow stripe to difference what may be called the tartan of their branch of the clan;



while the Campbells of Inverawe tartan has a white and yellow stripe through the black, blue and green.

West and north of a line drawn from the Firth of Clyde across Perthshire to Stonehaven on the east coast, are the Highlands of Scotland.

“The northern realms of ancient Caledon,  
Where the proud Queen of Wilderness hath placed  
By lake and cataract her lonely throne.”

In that part of the Highlands known as Argyllshire lies the ancient country of the Campbells, seagirt on the west by the waters of the Atlantic, studded with the countless Western Isles. Pierced by the blue arms of the sea, Loch Etive and Loch Fyne, and dominated by the gigantic double peaks of Ben Cruachan, which overlook the black Pass of Brander and the dark transparent waters of Loch Awe, the land of the Campbells stretches in range after range of glorious mountains, wild correis, precipitous crags and verdant braes. It is a land of narrow valleys, deep lochs and swiftly flowing burns, that come tumbling down the mountain sides in many a linn of silver flying spray. The original domain of the Clan Campbell, the Campbells of Lochow, was, as we have seen, the Lordship of Lochow. Their castle of Innischannel or Ardchannel stood on an island near the east side of Loch Awe. The Campbells rapidly extended the territory over which they exercised dominion, eventually supplanting the ancient Lords of the Isles, and added to their possessions from the lands of the clans MacGregor, MacDonald, Lamond, MacNab and MacNachtan. The Clan Campbell always managed somehow, in the clan conflicts, to be on the right side. What

they did not win by the sword, they gained in the long run by diplomacy. Ere the song had been heard, the words "The Campbells are coming" must have many times had a sinister meaning to inconvenient rivals of the clan, for when the Campbells came, they came to stay. From the original Lordship of Lochow, the Clan Campbell and its collateral branches extended their domain until it embraced well nigh all the territory now known as Argyllshire, and also the greater part of the County of Perth. Their possessions stretched from the Firth of Clyde on the south, to the country of the Clan Cameron on Loch Linnhe on the north, and from the Sound of Jura and the Firth of Lorn on the west, in an unbroken line through the counties of Argyll and Perth, beyond Loch Tay to the country of the Murrays and the Menzies on the east.

Inverary, after Innischonnel the seat of the clan, stands on the right bank of the Ary, near the northern end of Loch Fyne. The ancient castle was a picturesque and military stronghold near the water, at the foot of a high, wooded hill, Duniquoich, used by the Campbells as a watch tower. Distant about ten miles north of Inverary, through the valley of Glen Ary, is the stronghold of the Campbells of Glenurchy, picturesque Kilchurn Castle, on an island in Loch Awe. Through the grim Pass of Brander, on a bank of the rushing, sable River Awe, is another castle of the Campbells, Inverawe; and further westward at the mouth of Loch Etive stands Dunstaffnage Castle, on a rocky headland jutting into the sea. Robert I of Scotland granted to Arthur Campbell, fourth son of Sir Colin Campbell

of Lochow, a charter of "the constabulary of Dunstaffnage and the maines thereof." The castle is said to have been founded by Errin, or Erinus, a Pictish monarch contemporary with Caesar, and in the castle was long preserved the famous stone chair or seat, the "chair of power," said to have been brought from the Holy Land. The stone is said to have been Jacob's pillow. It was used as the coronation chair of Kenneth Macalpine, who in 850 A. D. removed it from Dunstaffnage to Scone. On this stone all the Scottish Kings were crowned until 1296, when it was taken to Westminster by Edward I. An old prophecy says, that wherever the stone is, there a king of Scottish blood shall reign. This prophecy has been fulfilled, for the throne of Great Britain and Ireland is occupied in virtue of descent from James VI of Scotland, who ascended the English throne as James I.

To the east of the country of the Campbells, on a high spur of the Ochill Hills, is Castle Campbell. Accessible only by a difficult and arduous path up the bed of a mountain burn, and across narrow bridges over deep chasms, the castle was a veritable fortress in which the early Campbells could resist an army. It stands on a hillock, three hundred feet high, between two streams known as the Burn of Sorrow and the Burn of Care. The castle itself was known as the Castle of Gloom, until changed to its present name by act of Parliament in 1489, at the request of Colin Campbell, first Earl of Argyll.

Taymouth Castle is situated near Loch Tay, in the Breadalbane Campbells' country. It was built in the twelfth century by Sir Colin Campbell of

Lochow and was then known as Balloch Castle. At the head of Loch Tay, between two rivers and protected on the third side by the Loch, is Finlarig Castle, the chapel of which has for centuries been the burial place of the Campbells of Breadalbane.

## CHAPTER II



THE early history of the Clan Campbell is synonymous with the story of the succession, affiliations and alliances of the Campbells of Lochow, later of Argyll. The ancestors of the Argyll family were the first bearers of the name, and from that stock the Campbells of Breadalbane, Cawdor and Loudoun, and other subdivisions of the clan, took descent. In the present chapter it is purposed to present the early records of the Campbells of Argyll, who obtained eminence and great influence throughout Scotland, and have taken a most prominent part in its national history.

It has already been told how Gillespic (Archibald) Campbell acquired the Lordship of Lochow by marriage with Eva, the heiress of Paul o Duibhne. He was succeeded by Duncan o Duibhne Campbell, his eldest son, who married Dervail or Dorothy, daughter of Dugald Cruachan, Thane of Over Lochow, which estate, being at that time divided into three parts, was now united and possessed by the Campbells. Duncan died in 1097 and was succeeded by his son, Cailen Maol Maith, or Bald Good Colin, who married a niece of Alexander I of Scotland, by whom he had Gillespic (Archibald) his heir. Sir Gillespic had three sons, Sir Duncan, his successor, Donald, who died without issue, and Dugald Campbell Craignishich, who was the progenitor of the ancient Campbells of Craignish. Sir Duncan, Knight

of Lochow, had two sons, Sir Archibald and Duncan Dow. Sir Archibald married his cousin Finlay, the daughter of Naughton MacGillivrail, and had three sons, Archibald, his heir, Duncan and Hugh, whose grandson Duncan married the heiress of Loudoun, and became ancestor of the noble family of Campbell of Loudoun. Sir Archibald married Errick, daughter of the Lord of Carrick, who was mother to Colin, his heir. Sir Colin was a distinguished warrior and was knighted by King Alexander III in 1280. In 1291 he was one of the nominees on the part of Robert Bruce in the contest for the throne of Scotland. Sir Colin greatly increased the Campbell estates, and his distinguished bravery gained him the appellation of Mohr or More, great. From him the Chief of the Argyll family is in Gaelic styled MacChaillan More.

The distinctive Mac is generally understood to imply son, or the son of, and accordingly MacChaillan More would imply son of Chaillan. Against this interpretation it has been contended that neither Sir Colin's father, nor any of his immediate ancestors, bore the name of Chaillan; that Macbeth was not the son of Beth, while the distinctive Mac is found in Macpherson and Macfarquharson where the word son is already incorporated. By those who so reason, it is indicated that Mac may have been originally a contraction of magnus, great or big, as used in MacKinleith, the great place on the Leith, Maginnis, the great island, and Carrick-macross, the rock of the great cross. On this supposition, the words MacChaillan would appear to be the Celtic orthography of Mag Allan or alaine, from aleanus, stranger, and Mohr or More mean-

ing chief, and would therefore suggest that the Celtic name MacChaillan More implies Great Stranger Chief. Sir Walter Scott, however, follows the usually accepted meaning, and refers to the patronymic as MacCallum More or the son of Colin the Great.

Sir Colin quarrelled with his powerful neighbor, MacDugal Lord of Lorn, and after defeating him in battle, was killed in the pursuit, 1294. From this arose a long and bitter feud between the houses of Lochow and Lorn. Sir Colin married a Sinclair, by whom he had five sons, Sir Niel, Archibald, Dugal, Arthur and Duncan.

Sir Niel Campbell was among the Scottish nobles who swore allegiance to Edward I of England, but afterwards attached himself to Robert the Bruce and fought strenuously for that monarch through all his struggles to the victory at Bannockburn. Bruce rewarded him by many grants of land, including those of the Earl of Athole, while by marrying the Lady Mary Bruce, the King's sister, he acquired a superiority in the Highlands, which his descendants not only maintained but extended over almost all the surrounding clans. He was one of the Barons in the Parliament at Ayr, 1314, when the crown of Scotland was entailed to King Robert and his heirs. He died in 1316, and had three sons by his first wife: Sir Colin, his successor; John, created Earl of Athole upon the forfeiture of David de Strathbogie, but having died without issue the title became extinct; and Dugal. After the death of Lady Mary, his first wife, Sir Niel married the daughter of Cameron of Lochiel, by whom he had a son named Duncan, from whom are the Campbells



of Inverawe and the Campbells of Lerags and Southall.

Sir Colin Campbell, called Cailen Og or Young Colin, obtained a charter from his uncle, King Robert Bruce, of the lands of Lochow and Ardscondriche, dated at Arbroath 10th February, 1316. The same year he attended King Robert on his expedition to Ireland, to assist in placing Edward Bruce, the King's brother, on the throne of that kingdom. The Scottish army passing through a wood, in February, 1317, King Robert issued positive orders to his soldiers not to leave the ranks. Two English yeomen discharged their arrows at Sir Colin, who rode after them to avenge the insult. The King followed and struck his nephew so violently with his truncheon, that he was well nigh unhorsed, saying, "Return. Your disobedience might have brought us all to jeopardy." Sir Colin, in 1334, assisted in the surprise and recovery of the Castle of Dunoon, held by the English and the adherents of Baliol. For his services, he was made hereditary governor of Dunoon. Sir Colin died in 1340. He married Hellena, a daughter of the house of Lennox, by whom he had three sons and a daughter; Sir Gillespic or Archibald; John, from whom the Campbells of Barbreck and Succoth and other families of the name take descent; Dugal, who joined Edward Baliol, and in consequence his lands were forfeited and given to his eldest brother; and Alicia, married to Alan Lawder of Hatton.

The next head of the clan, Sir Gillespic or Archibald Campbell, after adding largely to the family estates, died in 1372. He was twice married, first to a lady of the family of Mentieth, and secondly, to



Mary, daughter of Sir John Lamond, by whom he had two sons and a daughter; Sir Colin and Duncan, progenitor of the Campbells of Glenfeachan, and Hellena, married first to the Earl of Ross and secondly to the Earl of Lennox.

His son, Sir Colin Campbell, was known as Cailen Iongataich, both from the signal good fortune which constantly attended him, and also on account of his unusual and fanciful ideas. Shortly before his death he threw all his treasures into Loch Fyne, to avoid any quarrel among his sons concerning them. He burned Inverary Castle, then approaching completion, as being an unworthy residence, in its unfinished state, of some noblemen of the O'Neils, who were about to visit him from Ireland. He considered his new field equipage more fitting their occupancy than an unfinished castle. His good fortune stood him in good stead when in order to make way for the succession of his brother, the McCallums of Inniskeodnish, after shutting up every opening, set fire to a barn in which he was sleeping. Awakened by the heat of his armor, Sir Colin forced his way through the roof, and plunged into a linn, which is still known as Linne-na-Luraich, or coat of mail linn. He died in 1413. He was married to Margaret, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, sister of Annabella, Queen of Robert III. He had three sons, Sir Duncan, John and Colin; and a daughter, married to Macfarlane of Arrochar. Colin, the third son, was designed of Ardkinglass, and of his family the Campbells of Ardintenny, Dunoon, Carrick, Skipnish, Blythswood, Shawfield, Rachan, Auchwillan and Dernachie are branches.

The first of the family to assume the designation of Argyll, was Sir Duncan Campbell. He was one of the hostages in 1424, under the name of Duncan, Lord of Argyll, to secure the payment of £40,000 for the maintenance of James I during his long imprisonment in England. He was appointed by James I one of his Privy Council, and constituted his Judiciary and Lieutenant within the shire of Argyll; and became Lord of Parliament, under the title of Lord Campbell in 1445. He was accounted one of the most wealthy barons in Scotland. He died in the year 1453 and was buried at Kilmun. He married, first, the Lady Marjory Stewart, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany and Governor of Scotland. They had three sons, Celestine, who died before him; Archibald, who also predeceased him, but left a son, Colin; and Colin, who was the first of Glenurchy, and ancestor of the Breadalbane family. Sir Duncan married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Blackhall and Auchingown, natural son of Robert III, by whom he also had three sons, Duncan, the ancestor of the house of Auchinbreck, of whom are, according to Crauford, the Campbells of Glencardel, Glensaddel, Kilkdurkland, Kilmorie, Westerkeams, Kilberry and Danna; Niel, progenitor of the Campbells of Ellengreig and Ormadale; and Arthur or Archibald, ancestor of the Campbells of Ottar. By some authorities it is said that the Campbells of Auchinbreck and their cadets, also Ellengreig and Ormadale, take descent from the youngest son, and not from his brothers.

The first Lord Campbell was succeeded by his grandson, Colin, created Earl of Argyll in 1457 and

Lord of Lorn in 1470. On the death of his father, Archibald, the second son of Duncan, Lord Campbell, he was placed under the care of his uncle, Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, who concluded a match between him and Isabel Stewart, the eldest of the three daughters and coheiresses of John, third Lord of Lorn. There are some doubts as to the precise mode in which Argyll acquired the Lordship of Lorn; for although he married one of the heiresses of the line, the lordship appears to have been entailed on heirs male. He soon, however, overcame all difficulties and possessed the lordship without opposition. In 1483 he received the office of Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, but having, in 1487, joined the conspiracy of the nobles against the King, he was in England at the time James III "happinit to be slain." After the accession of James IV he was restored to the office of Lord High Chancellor. He died 10th May, 1493, leaving two sons, Archibald, his successor, and Thomas, ancestor of the Campbells of Lundy; and seven daughters. It is from Colin, first Earl of Argyll, that the greatness of the house properly dates. Besides the Lordship and arms of Lorn, he also acquired that of Campbell and Castle Campbell in the parish of Dollar, and received a grant of many lands in Knapdale, along with the keeping of Castle Sweyn, which had formerly been held by the Lords of the Isles. In the southwestern Highlands he laid the foundation of that unrivalled influence which the house of Argyll has enjoyed for many centuries.

Archibald Campbell, second Earl of Argyll, succeeded his father in 1493, and is described as Lord High Chancellor in a charter to him of half the

lands of Inchirna, Rusky and other estates in the County of Argyll. He received a commission from the King of Lieutenandry, with the fullest powers, over the Lordship of the Isles. In 1503 the insurrection of the Islanders broke out under Donald Dubh, who had escaped from his prison. This Donald Dubh was believed by the Islanders to have been the son of one of the daughters of the first Earl of Argyll, who had married Angus Og, the Bastard of the Isles, son of John of the Isles. Angus Og had rebelled against his father, and father and son fought at Bloody Bay, when the child Donald Dubh was carried off by Athole, and confined by the Earl of Argyll in the Castle of Innischonnel about the year 1480. Archibald, second Earl of Argyll was, with the Earl of Huntly and others, charged by the King with the suppression of the insurrection of the Islanders, and after its suppression, in 1506, the Lordship of the Isles was shared by him and Huntly, the latter being placed over the northern region, while the south Isles and adjacent coast were under Argyll. At the fatal Battle of Flodden, 9th Sept., 1513, the Earl of Argyll and his brother-in-law, the Earl of Lennox, commanded the right wing of the royal army; and with James IV were both killed in that sanguinary engagement. By his wife, Lady Elizabeth Stewart, eldest daughter of John, first Earl of Lennox, he had four sons and six daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Colin; his second son, Archibald, had a charter of the lands of Skipnish; Sir John Campbell, the third son, at first styled Lorn and afterwards of Calder, married Muriella, daughter and heiress of Sir John Calder of Calder, now Cawdor, the Campbells of Ardchattan,

Airds and Cluny being collateral descendants; and Donald, the fourth son, was Abbot of Cupar and ancestor of the Campbells of Keithock. Lady Elizabeth Campbell, one of the Earl's six daughters, married Lauchlan Cattanach Maclean of Dowart. Either from the circumstance of their union being unfruitful, or more probably owing to some domestic quarrel, Lauchlan Maclean determined to get rid of his wife. Maclean caused his lady to be left on a rock which was only visible at low water, intending that she should be swept away by the tide. This rock lies between the Island of Lismore and the coast of Mull, and is still known by the name of the "Lady's Rock." She was rescued by a boat accidentally passing and conveyed to her brother's castle, where Maclean shortly arrived in sables to announce her death. He bewailed the untimely death of his lady, and said he would bring the body to Inverary. Argyll caused a room to be prepared for the body. When the dinner hour arrived Argyll, in bitter scorn, introduced Maclean to his wife, seated at the head of the table in the hall. The rights of hospitality in those days did not permit Argyll punishing him on the spot. He bade him begone and beware of Calder, who had vowed vengeance for the treatment his sister had received. Campbell of Calder stabbed Maclean in his bed in Edinburgh.

The third Earl of Argyll, Colin Campbell, was known as Cailen Malloch or Lumpie Brow, from a lump that formed between his brows when enraged. Immediately after succeeding his father, in 1513, he was charged with the suppression of the Highland chiefs in support of Sir Donald of Lochlash,

whom they had proclaimed Lord of the Isles. The death of Sir Donald relieved Argyll from further anxiety. In February, 1525, Argyll was appointed one of the Governors of the Kingdom, after the retirement of the Duke of Albany to France. He was intimately concerned in the scheme for "the King's Erection," or proclamation as Monarch, and after the escape of King James from Falkland, in May, 1528, joined him in Stirling, accompanying him to Edinburgh as one of his most trusted counsellors. On 6th December, 1528, Argyll received a charter for the Barony of Abernethy, forfeited by the Earl of Angus, and afterwards received confirmation of the hereditary Shrievalty of Argyllshire. Also of the offices of Justiciary of Scotland and Master of the Household, by which these offices became hereditary in his family. He died in 1542. By his wife, Lady Jane Gordon, eldest daughter of the third Earl of Huntly, he had three sons, Archibald, his heir; John, ancestor of the Campbells of Loch-nell, of whom the families of Balerno and Stonefield descended; and Alexander, Dean of Moray. Also, a daughter, Margaret, married to James, Earl of Moray, natural son of James IV.

Archibald Campbell, fourth Earl of Argyll, in a charter to him of the King's lands of Cardross in Dumbartonshire, is called "master of the King's wine cellar." James V died on the 14th December, 1542, and on the 19th December, Cardinal Beaton, with the Earls of Argyll, Arran, Huntly and Moray were proclaimed, at Edinburgh Cross, as Regents. After the arrest of Beaton, 20th January, 1543, Argyll returned to the Highlands to muster a force to maintain a struggle against the Earl of Arran, who



had been chosen Governor. Eventually Argyll, with the Earls of Huntly, Lennox and Bothwell, secured the charge of the infant Queen, whom they took in triumph to Stirling. Henry VIII of England demanded the custody of the young Queen till she should be of age to complete the marriage he wished contracted between her and his son, Edward, Prince of Wales. The impatient temper of the English monarch ruined his own scheme, and in consequence the English invaded Scotland, plundering the country, until their defeat at Ancram Moor, 1545. Tradition says that an Amazonian Scottish woman, of the name of Lillyard, followed her lover into this battle, and when he fell, she herself rushed into the heat of the fight, and was killed, after accounting for several of the English. A monument was erected to her memory, with an inscription, now defaced, which is said to have run thus:

Fair maiden Lillyard lies under this stane,  
Little was her stature, but great was her fame;  
Upon the English louns she laid many thumps,  
And when her legs were cutted off, she fought  
upon her stumps.

At the Battle of Pinkie, 10th September, 1547, Argyll with 4,000 Highlanders held command of the right wing of the Scottish army. On the forfeiture of the estates of the Earl of Lennox, who had gone over to the side of the English King, Argyll received the largest share, and the power of the Campbells further increased. At an early period, Argyll came under the influence of Knox, and he subscribed the first band of Scottish reformers. He died in August, 1558. His sword is in the Antiquarian Mu-

seum, Edinburgh. On the blade is the date 1543, immediately below the blazon of the Argylls, the gyronny of eight, and the lymphad of Lorn. On the reverse of the blade may be read: "God's strength and the nation's," and a hand holding a sword erect. The fourth Earl married, first, Lady Helen Hamilton, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Arran, by whom he had one son, Archibald, his successor; and secondly, Lady Margaret Graham, only daughter of the Earl of Mentith, by whom he had one son, Colin, and two daughters.

The fifth Earl, Archibald Campbell, was one of the leaders of the lords of the congregation, but for some time adhered to the party of the Queen Mother. In 1559, however, he and Lord James Stuart, afterwards Earl of Moray, left Edinburgh, which the Queen Mother had garrisoned with French troops, and gathering 13,000 followers took the field against the Queen. The Queen's forces retreated to Forfar, and Argyll and his supporters entered Edinburgh. The death of the Queen Regent on 10th June, 1560, put an end to hostilities for the time, and Argyll was one of those who received Queen Mary on her arrival at Leith, 19th August, 1561. In August, 1563, Queen Mary visited the Earl to witness deer hunting, but so strong was his opposition to the Queen's marriage to Darnley, that when he visited Edinburgh to "keep the day of law" against the Earl of Bothwell, on trial for treason, he brought with him 7,000 men. After the murder of Rizzio, Queen Mary was glad to be reconciled. That the murder had Argyll's sanction there can be no doubt, but he was not present when it was committed. Also that he signed the bond at Craigh-



millar for the murder of Darnley, there can be no doubt. It was in the company of Argyll and his Countess that the Queen spent the evening after she had left her husband to his fate. He was one of the Council of Regency when the Queen consented to demit the government in favor of her son, but on her escape from Lochleven he joined her at Hamilton, and was at the Battle of Langside, the final and fatal defeat of the Queen, 13th May, 1568. After the flight of Queen Mary to England, Argyll retired to Dunoon, but on Morton obtaining the regency in 1572 he was made Lord Chancellor. He died 12th September, 1573. His Countess, Queen Mary's half sister, having died without issue, was buried in the Abbey of Holyrood House, and he married a second time, Johanetta, daughter of the Earl of Glencairn, but by neither marriage had he any issue, and the title passed to his brother, Colin Campbell of Boquhan.

After the death of his first wife, Janet, eldest daughter of the first Lord Methven, Colin, the sixth Earl of Argyll, married the Countess of Moray, widow of the Regent. During the regency, Moray had been entrusted with the custody of the Queen's jewels, and his widow had come thus into possession of the famous diamond, "the Great Harry." For refusing to give this up, the Earl and his wife were "put to the horn," 1573-4. The Countess appealed to Parliament, but in the end the Earl delivered up the jewel. This circumstance and other events caused a quarrel between Argyll and Morton, and although they were reconciled by the King, enmity still lurked between them. Argyll was one of the jury who brought a verdict against Morton,

1st June, 1581, for the murder of Darnley. He died at Tarnoway, October, 1584. By his first wife he had no issue, but by his second wife he had two sons, Archibald, the seventh Earl, and Sir Colin Campbell of Lundy, who was created a baronet in 1627.

Born in 1576, and therefore only eight years old on the death of his father, Archibald Campbell called Gruamach or Stern, the seventh Earl, was placed under the care of his mother, who was to have the advice of Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy and five other heads of branches of the family. Quarrels arose among them and Archibald Campbell of Lochnell, the nearest heir to the Earldom, entered into a conspiracy with the Earl of Huntly to effect the murder of Campbell of Calder, the Earl of Moray and the young Earl of Argyll. Moray was murdered in February, 1592, by a party of Gordons, Calder was shot by a hackbut and Argyll was attacked by illness, supposed to be the result of poison. When little more than sixteen years of age, Argyll was married, in 1592, to Lady Anne Douglas, daughter of the first Earl of Morton. He suppressed the lawless Clan Donald, after which, in 1617, he received from the King a grant of their country which included the whole of Kintyre. But he found himself impoverished rather than enriched by his acquisitions, and had to leave the country, not being able to give satisfaction to his creditors. He went to West Flanders, and his departure was lampooned in verse, of which the following are the first two lines:

“Now Earl of Guile and Lord Forlorn thou goes  
Quitting thy Prince to serve his foreign foes.”

In 1621 he was again declared the King's free liege and afterwards returned to England, where he died, in London, in 1638. He had one son, Archibald, and four daughters by his first wife, and by his second, one son and one daughter.

In "Tales of a Grandfather," Sir Walter Scott states, that when King James of Scotland ordered a general mourning on account of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, "the Earl of Argyll appeared at court in armor, as if that were the proper way of showing the national sense of the treatment which Mary had received." Mary, Queen of Scots, was beheaded on the 8th February, 1587. The seventh Earl of Argyll succeeded to the Earldom in 1584, when he was eight years of age. At the time of the execution of Queen Mary he must therefore have been only eleven years old.

The Argyll Tower in Edinburgh Castle is named from the next two chiefs of the Campbells of Argyll, father and son, one of whom was imprisoned in the tower in 1661, the other in 1685. Both were beheaded. The first of the two chieftains, Archibald Campbell, eighth Earl and afterwards Marquess of Argyll, on becoming possessed of his father's estates, "was by far the most powerful subject in the kingdom." It was estimated that he held command of 20,000 men, and within his own territory was, by virtue of his special office of Justiciary, a potentate exercising almost royal power. His great abilities and prudent counsel called him, in 1626, at the age of twenty-eight to the office of Privy Councillor to King Charles I. He was created Marquess of Argyll in 1641. When the King surrendered to the Scottish army in 1646, he intrusted Argyll with a

secret commission to consult the Duke of Richmond and the Marquis of Hereford as to the expediency of the Scots Parliament and army declaring for the King. They advised against this course, as it might prove his ruin by turning it into a national dispute. In the following year he therefore dissented from a majority in Parliament on the vote in favor of the Duke of Hamilton leading an army into England for the relief of the King. On the defeat of the Duke of Hamilton and his army, Scotland was left entirely in the power of Argyle, who prevented Cromwell making an absolute conquest of it. On the first notice of the execution of King Charles, Argyll proclaimed his son, by such action refuting the groundless conjecture that Cromwell had communicated to Argyll his desire against the King's life, and that it had been approved by him. The Marquess placed the crown on the head of King Charles II at Scone, 1st June, 1651, and swore allegiance, but disapproved of the measure adopted by the King marching into England. On the restoration, 1660, the Marquess was accused of a multitude of crimes by his enemy, the Earl of Middleton, who was sent purposely on his trial as Lord Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland, February, 1661. Notwithstanding the fullest and keenest investigation to blacken his character and convict him, the only species of treason that could at last be fixed upon to affect Argyll was that common to all his judges, the submitting and owning the government established in Scotland during the triumph of Cromwell. Argyll was sentenced, Saturday, 25th May, 1661, "That he should be beheaded on Monday following at the Cross of Edinburgh, his head

set up, where one Marquess of Montrose's formerly stood, and his coat of arms torn before the Parliament at the Cross." He addressed a calm and dignified protest to his judges, beginning, "I had the honor to set the Crown upon the King's head, and now he hastens me to a better Crown than his own." With his last words on the scaffold he declared, "I am free from any accession, by knowledge, contriving, counsel or any way to his late Majesty's death." The Marquess was married to Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Morton, and had two sons, Lord Archibald, his successor, and Lord Niel Campbell of Armaddy; also three daughters.

Destined to suffer the same fate as his father, Archibald Campbell, afterwards ninth Earl of Argyll, was educated under his father's eye in the principles of loyalty. When King Charles II was invited to receive the crown, the then Lord Archibald Campbell was appointed Colonel of His Majesty's Foot Guards, by special commission from the King, 1650. He fought at the Battle of Dunbar and at Worcester. His zeal for the King's service made him so obnoxious to Cromwell that he, then Lord Lorn, was excepted from the general indemnity of 1654. He did not capitulate till he had orders from the King so to do, 31st December, 1655. But upon the restoration of the King, the enemies of the family of Argyll charged him with creating dissensions between the King and his subjects. He was brought to trial before the Parliament of Scotland, at the time subservient to the Earl of Middleton, and, on 26th August, 1662, was condemned to lose his head. By the command of the King this sentence was remitted in 1663, and Lord Lorn re-

stored to the honors, title and estates of his grandfather. But in the year 1681 he opposed the schemes of the Duke of York, who was so enraged that all methods imaginable were devised to ruin him. He was eventually tried on the pretense of putting his own meaning upon an Act passed for establishing a test, by which all who were in employment, or should be so, were obliged to take an oath not to attempt any change in the constitution of Church or State. Many nobility expressed their scruples upon the oath; others refused it. The Marquis of Queensberry would not take it without an explanation. The Earl of Argyll thought the same, and being summoned to take the oath as a Privy Councillor declared, "That he took the oath as far as consistent with the Protestant religion, and not to bind up himself from any alteration in Church and State not repugnant to his loyalty, and necessary for the public safety." His enemies construed it disloyalty and he was confined as prisoner in Edinburgh Castle. He was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death, 12th December, 1681. He, however, made his escape through the ready mind of his stepdaughter, Lady Sophia Lindsay of Balcarres. On a stormy night Lady Sophia came to bid him farewell, and when she left, the Earl disguised as her footman, held her train. At the gate of the Castle the sentinel seized his arm, which so alarmed the Earl that he dropped the lady's train in the mud. Simulating anger at his clumsiness, Lady Sophia slapped the muddy train across the Earl's face, which so amused the sentinel that his suspicions were forgotten, and he allowed them to pass. He went to Holland, where he con-



tinued during the remainder of the reign of Charles II. On the accession of James II in 1685, the Earl with a small force invaded Scotland, was totally routed near Kilpatrick, taken prisoner, sent to Edinburgh Castle, and beheaded at the Market Cross, 30th June, 1685. The last day of the Earl has been commemorated by a great fresco in the lobby of the House of Commons in London, based on Macaulay's description, "so effectually had religious faith and hope, co-operating with natural courage and equanimity, composed his spirits that on the very day on which he was to die, he dined with appetite, conversed with gaiety at table, and after his last meal, lay down, as he was wont, to take a short slumber, in order that his body and mind might be in full vigor when he would mount the scaffold," and an observer told, "I have seen Argyll within an hour of eternity sleeping as sweetly as ever man did."

He was twice married, first to Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Murray, by whom he had four sons, Archibald, his successor; John of Mammore; Charles, a colonel in the army, and James, a captain in the army; and two daughters. His second wife was Lady Ann, daughter of the Earl of Seaforth, the relict of the second Earl of Balcarres.

Such was the early story of the Clan Campbell as represented by the house of Argyll. The next generation carries us a long step forward in civilization, but before making reference to Campbells of later generations, some account will be given in the next chapter of the various branches of the clan.

### CHAPTER III



ANY families of note sprung from the great Clan Campbell of Argyll. As shown in the previous chapter, a younger son of the chief of the clan, in many instances branched from the main stock and founded a family, designated, according to custom, by the name of his property. Such cadets of the ancient and noble family of Campbell were both numerous and powerful.

The most distinguished of these families is that of Campbell of Glenurchy, subsequently Earls, and now Marquess of Breadalbane in Perthshire. Sir Colin Campbell, the Black Knight of Rhodes, ancestor of the Breadalbane branch, and the first of the house of Glenurchy, was the third son of Duncan, first Lord Campbell of Argyll. The estate of Glenurchy was settled on Sir Colin by his father. It had come into the Campbell family in the reign of King David II, by the marriage of Margaret Glenurchy with John Campbell. Sir Colin was born about 1400. He was one of the Knights of Rhodes, afterwards known of Malta, and an old family manuscript preserved in Taymouth Castle, called the Black Book of Taymouth, says that "throch his valiant actis and manheid he was maid knicht in the Isle of Rhodes, quhilk standeth in the Carpathian Sea near to Caria, and countrie of Asia the less, and he was three sundrie tymes in Rome." After



the murder of James I in 1427, he actively pursued the regicides, and brought two of them to justice, for which service King James III afterwards bestowed upon him the Barony of Lawers. In 1440 he built the Castle of Kilchurn, now a picturesque ruin.

. . . . . "Grey and stern  
Stands, like a spirit of the past, lone old Kil-  
churn."

Tradition, however, names his second wife as the builder, during his long absence on a crusade. Connected with this castle is an old legend, that once while in Rome, Sir Colin had a singular dream. A monk, to whom he applied, advised him that he should instantly return home to avoid a serious domestic calamity. He hastened immediately to Scotland, and arrived at a place called Succoth, where an old woman dwelt who had been his nurse. Disguised as a beggar he asked food and shelter. From a scar on his arm he was recognized by the old woman, who informed him that for a long period no tidings had been received of him, and it was reported that he had fallen in battle in the Holy Land. As he had repeatedly sent messages to his wife he at once suspected treachery. His suspicions were correct, for a neighboring baron named Mac Corquadale had intercepted and murdered his messengers, and, having convinced the lady of the death of her husband, had prevailed upon her to consent to marry him, the next day being fixed for the wedding. Early next morning Sir Colin, still in the disguise of a beggar, set out for Kilchurn Castle. As he stood in the courtyard of the Castle a servant asked him what he wanted. "To

have my hunger satisfied and my thirst quenched," was his reply. Food and liquor were brought him. He partook of the food, but refused the latter, except from the hand of the lady herself. Being told of this, she came and handed him a cup of wine. Sir Colin drank, and dropping a ring into the empty cup returned it to her. She recognized the ring as her own gift to her husband, and threw herself into his arms. The baron Mac Corquadale was afterwards attacked and overcome by Sir Colin's son and successor, who is said to have taken possession of his castle and estates. The date of Sir Colin's death is by some given as prior to June, 1478, while other writers state that he died in 1498, full of age and honors, and was buried at the west end of Loch Tay, in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin at Finlarig, which became the tomb of the family. He was four times married. His first wife was a daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, who died without issue. By his second, Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter and co-heiress of John, Lord of Lorn, he had Duncan, his heir. With her, he received the third of the lands of Lorn and quarters the arms of Lorn with his own. He married, thirdly, Margaret Robertson of Strowan. A daughter of this marriage, Margaret, married Napier of Merchiston of whom Lord Napier and Ettrick is descended. His fourth wife was Margaret, daughter of Luke Stirling of Keir. By her he had John, ancestor of the family of Lawers and a daughter, Margaret, married to William Stewart of Ballindoran or Balquihidder.

He was succeeded by his son, Sir Duncan, who obtained, from James IV, charters for Glenlyon,

Finlarig, and for the Port of Loch Tay; also for the bailiary of these lands. The many risings of the Clan MacrGegor gave the Campbells the opportunity to suppress them, for which they obtained grants of the lands of that clan from the Crown. Sir Duncan was killed, with his kinsman of Argyll, at the Battle of Flodden, 1513. He had three sons, Sir Colin, Archibald, ancestor of the Campbells of Glenlyon, and Patrick.

Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurchy succeeded his father and had three sons, Sir Duncan, John and Colin, and a daughter, Catherine, who married Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, ancestor of the Duke of Athole.

The next laird of Glenurchy, Sir Duncan, died without male issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir John, who also died without male issue.

The youngest of the three brothers, Sir Colin, succeeded and was an active reformer of Church government about the years 1560-73, during which period he sat in Parliament. He died 11th April, 1583. By his wife, Catherine, daughter of Lord Ruthven, he had four sons, Sir Duncan, his heir; Colin of Ardbeath, Patrick and Archibald. By the marriages of his four daughters the family of Glenurchy was strengthened by many noble alliances. Beatrix married Sir John Campbell of Lawers; from a younger son of Beatrix and Sir John the family of Campbell of Aberuchill took descent; Margaret, married to the Earl of Glencairn, was mother to his heir, also to Lady Cunningham of Glengarnock, the Marchioness of Hamilton and to Lady Hamilton of Evandale, afterwards Lady Maxwell of Calderwood. Mary, another daughter of

Sir Colin, married, first, William Earl of Mentieth, and after his death, Sir Colin Campbell of Lundie, son of the sixth Earl of Argyll; Elizabeth married Sir John Campbell of Ardkinglass.

The first Baronet of Glenurchy, Sir Duncan Campbell, succeeded his father, and was named by James VI one of the Barons that assisted at the coronation of his Queen, Anne, 18th May, 1590. In 1625 he was created a Baronet, receiving at the same time a grant of 15,000 acres of land in Nova Scotia. He was probably the first of the Scottish lairds to bring in fallow deer, for it is recorded in the Black Book of Taymouth, that in 1614 he took a lease of the Isle of Inchesaile from the Earl of Argyll, and in 1615 "put fallow deir and cunnyngis" therein. He died in 1631.

In 1681, Sir John Campbell of Glenurchy, named Ian Glass from his dark complexion, obtained a patent creating him Earl of Breadalbane and Holland. It has been said of him that he was as cunning as a fox, wise as a serpent and slippery as an eel. On his marriage, in 1657, to Lady Mary Rich, daughter of the Earl of Holland, he received as her dowry the then considerable sum of £10,000, which was paid in coin and placed on the back of a strong gelding, guarded on each side by a well armed, sturdy Highlander from London to Breadalbane.

For the modest sum of £12,000 the Earl of Breadalbane, in 1691, undertook to pacify the Highlands. The Government supplied him with the money, it being understood that with this sum the Earl would buy the allegiance of the most important chieftains. They demanded more than he had intended to give them, and Breadalbane had to part with every penny.

Conspicuous among the chieftains who had upset the Earl's calculations was Alexander MacDonald, chief of a small but warlike clan that dwelt in the Vale of Glencoe, one of the wildest and most inaccessible of the West Highland glens.

“The Vale, by eagle-haunted cliffs o’erhung,  
Where Fingal fought and Ossian’s harp was  
strung.”

The clan had frequently given the Campbells, its nearest neighbors, good cause to remember it. When it was announced that every chieftain in the Highlands should take the oath of allegiance before the 1st of January, 1692, Alexander MacDonald of Glencoe postponed taking the required oath until the stipulated time had nearly elapsed. When he set out for the purpose of complying with the order, he was detained by the snowdrifts in the passes. He reached Fort William a few days before the expiration of December, but found that the Governor of the fort was not empowered to administer the oath, but gave him a letter to Sir Colin Campbell of Arkdinglass, sheriff-depute of Argyll. The weather still retarded his journey, and was so severe that the sheriff was detained three days before he could meet Glencoe at Inverary. On the earnest solicitation of the old chieftain, Arkdinglass administered the oath, and Glencoe, having, on January 6th, sworn allegiance, returned home believing himself and his clansmen were now in safety. Meanwhile Breadalbane had gone to London; Dalrymple, Master of Stair, then Secretary for Scotland, had been arranging a plan for extirpating the MacDonalds, and a proclamation was drawn up and signed by

the King: "It will be proper for the vindication of publick justice to extirpate that sett of thieves. W. R." On the 1st of February, Captain Robert Campbell, of Glenlyon, with 120 men of Argyll's regiment, entered Glencoe under pretense of quartering there in friendship, and for almost a fortnight the slayers and the appointed victims spent the time in merriment. At five o'clock on the morning of the 13th February, the crack of musket shots let the MacDonalds know why the soldiers had come among them. Thirty-eight, including the old chief and his two sons, were shot down. How many of the fugitives perished among the snow-clad hills will never be known.

Another titled branch of the Clan Campbell is that of Campbell of Cawdor, the founder of which family was Sir John Campbell, third son of the second Earl of Argyll. The name was originally Calder, but it was known in the later form to Shakespeare, who makes the witches in Macbeth hail him as Thane of Cawdor. This spelling of the name was adopted as the family title when the peerage was conferred in 1796.

According to tradition, Muriella, the wife of Sir John Campbell, and heiress of Sir John Calder of Calder, was captured in childhood by Campbell of Inverliver and a party of Campbells, while out with her nurse near Calder Castle. After her capture the Campbells were conveying her to Inverary, but her uncle, Alexander and Hugh Calder, overtook them in Strathnairn, and would have rescued Muriella but for the ingenuity of Campbell of Inverliver, who, seeing their approach, inverted a large camp kettle as if to conceal her, and commanding



his seven sons to defend it to the death, hurried on with his prize. The seven sons bravely fulfilled their trust, for they were all slain, but when the Calders lifted up the camp kettle, no Muriella was there. Meanwhile so much time had been gained by Campbell that further pursuit was useless. The tradition tells that the nurse, at the moment the child was seized, bit off a joint of her little finger, in order to mark her identity. Such a precaution would seem to have been necessary, judging from Campbell of Auchinbreck's reply to one who, in the midst of their congratulations on arriving safely with the heiress, asked what was to be done should the child die before she was marriageable. "She can never die," said he, "as long as a red-haired lassie can be found on either side of Loch Awe." From this it would appear that the young heiress had red hair. She was married to Sir John Campbell in 1510, and from them descended another John Campbell, who was elevated to the peerage of Great Britain, 21st June, 1796, by the title of Baron Cawdor, and whose son, John Frederick Campbell, was created Earl Cawdor and Viscount Emlyn in 1827.

Cawdor Castle, the family seat, was built round a hawthorn tree, which rose like a pillar through the rooms of the Castle. The tradition is that a wise man counselled the Thane of Cawdor to load an ass with a chest full of gold, and to build his castle with the money in the chest, at the third hawthorn tree at which the animal should stop.

The Campbells of Loudoun descended from Hugh Campbell, third son of the seventh Knight of Lochow, whose grandson, Sir Duncan Campbell, mar-

ried Susannah Crawford, the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Reginald Crawford, who died in 1303. By her, Sir Duncan obtained the Barony of Loudoun and hereditary sheriffdom of Ayr. The Barony of Loudoun, Ayrshire, which gave title to this noble branch of the house of Campbell, belonged in the reign of David I to one Lambinus, who was father of James de Loudoun, feudal Lord of Loudoun, of which he obtained a charter, with other lands, from Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland. Sir James de Loudoun left an only daughter and heiress, Margaret de Loudoun, who married Sir Reginald de Crawford. The above Susannah Crawford was fifth in descent from Sir Reginald. From the marriage of Sir Duncan Campbell and Susannah Crawford the Loudoun estates passed from father to son to Sir Hugh Campbell, first Lord Loudoun, a Privy Councillor in the time of James VI. He was created a Lord of Parliament, 30th June, 1601, by the title Lord Campbell of Loudoun. His only son predeceased him, and he was succeeded by his granddaughter, Margaret. In 1629, Margaret Baroness Loudoun married Sir James Campbell of Lawers, who was elevated to the peerage 12th May, 1633, by the titles Earl of Loudoun, Lord Tarrinzean and Mauchline.

Among the following branches of the house of Campbell some families claim as their immediate ancestor a younger son of the chief of the clan, as mentioned at the beginning of this chapter. Others named are collateral branches, sprung from cadets of these families, and again others are subdivisions of the collateral branches. The first named are among the families who claim immediate descent



from the original stock of Lochow, later of Argyll.

The ancient family of Campbell of Craignish, known by the patronymic Clan Doull Craignish, dates back to about the year 1150. They took descent from Dugald Campbell, third son of Sir Archibald Campbell, fourth of the name of Campbell of Lochow. Dugald was fostered by the owner of Nether Craignish, in Argyllshire, who settled the estate upon him and his wife. Dugald and his posterity in a direct male line possessed the estate of Craignish for seven generations, until Christiana Campbell became the sole heiress, and part of the estate was acquired by the Argyll family. Ronald Campbell succeeded to the remaining part of the Barony of Craignish, from whom descended a long line of Campbells of Craignish. The story is told that Donald Campbell, who was of Craignish in 1660, was a man of extraordinary stature. His arms were so long that he could place his hands between his knees when standing upright. The story says that he met and vanquished the great Rob Roy in the grounds of Craignish.

A branch of the Craignish family, the Campbells of Inverneill and Ross, descended from Charles Campbell, called Chearlach Mor, a son of Campbell of Craignish. He lived about the year 1550.

The progenitor of the Campbells of Duntroon was Duncan Campbell, said to have been the youngest son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow (MacChailan More), and to have received a charter from Robert Bruce in 1294. Duntroon is situated on a bold promontory overlooking the sea, north of the Crinan Canal. In the families of Campbells of Duntroon, Melford and Dunstaffnage the curious prac-

tice has been, that whenever the head of either family died the chief mourners should be the other two lairds, even excluding the family of the deceased. The Campbells of Ulva, Oib, Raschoille, Rudill, Knap, Ellanrie, Torobolls and Lergnachunzeon or Ashfield were cadets of Duntroon. Two curious stories are told of two members of the family of Lergnachunzeon. Duncan Campbell of that family in 1592, when a young man, gave his sword to the smith at Slochmhullein, the hamlet outside Duntroon Castle, to sharpen. When it was ready, Duncan swung it round to test its balance, and inadvertently cut off the smith's head, being drenched with blood as a result. Hence his name has been handed down as Dhonnachie na fola, Bloody Duncan. His son Niel's adventure was of another order, for he is said to have fallen in love with a water fairy, and used to leave his wife and wander away to a lonely burn to meet his watery affinity. Retribution, however, overtook Niel, for one day the fairy lost her temper, and by the art of magic struck him dead, his body being later found by the stream.

The ancient family of Campbell of Inverawe took descent, from Duncan, the son of Sir Niel Campbell of Lochow, the son of the first MacChaillan More, by his second wife, the daughter of Cameron of Lochiel. The head of this branch of the family was styled Mac Dhonnachie. Duncan Campbell, a later Mac Dhonnachie of Inverawe, received a charter from Colin, first Earl of Argyll, and his son Dugal received a charter from the second Earl and was Warden of Over Lochow. The country of the Inverawes lay between Loch Etive and Loch Awe, including a great part of Ben Cruachan. The last of the

family in possession of the estate was a female, daughter of Major Duncan Campbell of Inverawe, who was killed at the storming of Ticonderoga in 1758. It is said that his death at Ticonderoga had been foretold to him by a spectre before leaving Scotland. So well known was this prediction that his commanding officer refrained from telling him the name of the fort ordered to be stormed. Another story is told, that at the actual time the engagement at Ticonderoga was in progress, across the Atlantic, two ladies, the Misses Campbell of Ederlin, were walking near Inverary, when they were attracted by an appearance in the sky, which they at once recognized as a siege, and could trace the different regiments with their colors. They saw Major Campbell of Inverawe and his two sons cut down, and others whom they knew. They told the circumstances to their friends, and noted down the names of those they had seen; the Gazette, weeks afterwards, corroborating their whole statement. Sir William Hart, a physician, and his body servant, in the grounds of Inverary Castle, were also attracted by the phenomenon, and they established the testimony of the two ladies.

The Campbells of Kilmartin were cadets of the Campbells of Inverawe, and the lands of the Campbells of Cruachan were afterwards conjoined with those of Kilmartin.

Hereditary Captains and Keepers of Dunstaffnage, Argyllshire, the Campbells of that name commence their family lineage with the Dugald Mohr, a younger son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Campbell. As mentioned in Chapter I, Robert I granted a char-

ter to Arthur, fourth son of Sir Colin, of "the constabulary of Dunstaffnage."

The progenitor of the old family of Campbell of Barbreck was John Campbell, second son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, Cailen Og, who died 1340. Of this family the Campbells of Inverliver were cadets, and part of the Inverliver lands, which were in the parish of Kilmartin, appertained to the Barbreck family before being possessed by the Campbells of Inverliver.

From John Campbell, the above named progenitor of the Barbreck family, the Campbells of Succoth also take descent. The first baronet of this family, Sir Ilay Campbell, was born 1734. He was Solicitor General and later Lord Advocate, which office he held for six years when he was appointed Lord President, taking his seat as Lord Succoth. Burns gives the following description of Ilay Campbell as Lord Advocate:

"He clench'd his pamphlets in his fist,  
He quoted and he hinted,  
Till in a declamation—mist  
His argument, he tint it.  
He gape'd for't, he grape'd for't,  
He fand it was awa, man,  
But what his common sense came short  
He eke'd out wi' law, man."

He was created a baronet in 1808, and died 28th March, 1823.

The Ardkinglass family was an old branch of the house of Campbell of Argyll. Colin, the third son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, Cailen Ion-gataich, 1372, was designed of Ardkinglass. His descendant Colin, son and heir of James Campbell of Ardkinglass, was created a baronet in 1679. The

family ended in an heiress, who married into the Livingstone family and was the mother of Sir James Livingstone, Bart., whose son, Sir James Livingstone Campbell, was for some time Governor of Stirling Castle. He fought under the Duke of Cumberland in the Netherlands; also served in America in the Canadian War. He died in 1788, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Alexander Campbell, on whose death, in 1810, the title and estate descended to his cousin and next heir of entail, Colonel James Callander, afterwards Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass. At his death without issue, the title became extinct.

The family of Campbell of Skipnish originally branched from the house of Ardkinglass. It is recorded later that Archibald Campbell, second son of the second Earl of Argyll, had a charter of the Skipnish lands. Daniel Campbell of Schawfield, the second son of Walter Campbell, Captain of Skipnish, was the immediate ancestor of the Campbells of Schawfield and Islay.

Other cadets of Ardkinglass were the families of Campbell of Ardintenny, Rachan, Auchwillan, Carrick, Dunoon and Dernachie.

From Colin, the progenitor of the Ardkinglass family, the Campbells of Blythswood also take descent. From him descended Colin Campbell of Elie, 1636, who married Grizel, daughter of Ross of Thorntoun. Their descendant, also Colin, was the first of Blythswood. Mary Campbell, heiress of Blythswood, married her cousin Colin, son of James Campbell of Woodside. Their two elder sons died without issue. Their third son, James, succeeded to Mains in 1705, when he assumed the name of Doug-

las. His descendant, Archibald Douglas, seventeenth laird of Mains, resumed the name of Campbell on the death of his cousin, Archibald Campbell of Blythswood, becoming the twelfth laird of Blythswood. His son, the thirteenth laird, was created Baron Blythswood.

The Campbells of Auchinbreck take descent from Duncan Campbell of Kilmichael, son of Duncan, first Lord Campbell, who died 1453. Archibald Campbell, the third of Auchinbreck, married the daughter of Campbell of Ardkinglass; their fourth son, Archibald, being the ancestor of the families of Danna and Kilberry. The first baronet of Auchinbreck was Sir Dugald Campbell, who was knighted by James VI in 1617, and created a baronet in 1628.

From Duncan Campbell, the ancestor of Auchinbreck, also descended the Campbells of Glencardel, Glensaddel, Westerkeams, Kilmorie and Kirkdurkland.

Tradition says that the ancestor of the Campbells of Lochnell, John Campbell, second son of Colin, third Earl of Argyll, obtained the descriptive name of John Gorm or Blue John, under the following circumstances. When he was a child, the Macleans of Dowart raised an immense fire, forming a circle round it within which they enclosed young John, not suffering him to escape until he was so discolored as ever after to retain the name of Gorm or Blue, from the hue of his complexion. He was the first of Lochnell and married Mary, sister of Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass, from which marriage the family descended. John Campbell was killed at the Battle of Langside, 1561. The fourth laird of Lochnell, also John, was married to



a daughter of Campbell of Auchinbreck. While Auchinbreck was on a visit to Lochnell their servants quarreled, and Lochnell, seeing his own servant undermost, killed the other with his dirk. The slain man's kinsmen demanded blood for blood and a band of them came to be revenged on Lochnell, who hid in a cave which is still known as Leaba fholuich, the hiding bed. He was supplied with food by his retainers, one of whom went to him saying, "Lochnell, the best of my days are gone. Take you care of my wife and family. Give me your clothes and I will personate you and suffer death in your stead, when blood for blood will be satisfied." He got Lochnell's clothes, was taken for Lochnell, shot at and killed, on the very spot to which he was, when a child, carried by an eagle from Ledaig while his mother was reaping.

Although many of the lands which the Campbells added to their possessions did not come to them by quite such peaceable methods, the story goes that the lands of Torr-an-Tuirc, in Lochnell, came into the hands of the founder of the Lochnell family in the following manner: The last of the MacDugals of Torr-an-Tuirc was an unmarried man, who had resolved to make the property over to the laird of Dunollie's second son. With this object he took the title deeds to Dunollie Castle. On entering the hall of the Castle he unbuckled his sword, and left it there. While he was in another room with the laird of Dunollie, some of the young members of the family, to play a joke, took the sword from the scabbard, which they filled with water. When the laird of Torr-an-Tuirc came back to the hall and replaced the sword in the scabbard, the water squirted over

him. Resenting the trick played upon him, he took away the title deeds and rode to Inverary, where he made over the property to John Gorm, who became the first of the Campbells of Lochnell.

The Campbells of Achanduin are a branch of the family of Lochnell. Archibald Campbell, first of Achanduin, was third son of Colin Campbell, fifth of Lochnell. The families of Balerno and Stonefield are also cadets of Lochnell.

Other branches of the Clan Campbell who trace their lineage from younger sons of the house of Campbell of Argyll, include the Campbells of Lerags and South Hall, who take descent from Duncan, son of Sir Niel Campbell of Lochow by his second wife, the daughter of Cameron of Lochiel; the Campbells of Glenfeachan, who descended from Duncan, second son of Sir Archibald Campbell of Lochow, 1372; the Campbells of Ellengreig, Ormaldale and Ottar, from younger sons of the first Lord Campbell, the two first named from Niel, the last named from Arthur (or Archibald). Thomas Campbell, second son of the first Earl of Argyll, was the progenitor of the Campbells of Lundy, and Donald Campbell, Abbot of Cupar and fourth son of the second Earl of Argyll, was the progenitor of the family of Keithock.

The families next named are cadets of the Glenurchy branch, now the noble house of Campbell of Breadalbane.

The immediate ancestor of the Campbells of Lawers was John Campbell designed of Lawers, son of Sir Colin Campbell, the first of Glenurchy, by his fourth wife. As already mentioned, Sir Colin was the third son of Duncan, first Lord Campbell.



Sir Colin Campbell, first baronet of Aberuchill, was a descendant of John Campbell, the first of Lawers. He held various high appointments, Sheriff Depute of Argyllshire in 1668, Senator of the College of Justice under the title of Lord Aberuchill, 1689, Lord of Justiciary and Privy Councillor, 1690. The patent creating the baronetcy is lost and the date uncertain, but it was between January, 1667, and May, 1668.

The first of the Campbells of Barcaldine was Patrick Campbell, known as Para Dhu Beg, Little Black Patrick, born 1592, natural son of Sir Duncan Campbell, who was created first baronet of Glenurchy in 1625. Patrick Campbell was legitimated with his brother James, under the great seal of Scotland, 27th December, 1614. He obtained from his father Innergeldies and other lands in Perthshire and Barcaldine Castle in Argyll. Colin Campbell, the Scottish Divine, born 1644, was the younger son of Patrick Campbell, Para Dhu Beg. He had the reputation of being one of the most profound mathematicians and astronomers of his day, and was also author of verses and learned treatises. His manuscripts are now in the Library of the University of Edinburgh.

The family of Campbell of Ardeonaig was also a branch of the Glenurchy family, taking descent from Patrick, son of Sir Duncan Campbell, the first baronet of Glenurchy. This Patrick was known as Para Dhu More, or Big Black Patrick. He was slain, some time before 1661, on the hills of Ardeonaig by a party of the outlawed MacGregors, after killing eighteen of them with his own sword.

Another family claiming descent from the first

baronet of Glenurchy are the Campbells of Monzie, whose immediate ancestor was Archibald Campbell, a younger son by Lady Jane Stewart, his first wife.

The Campbells of Glenlyon descended from Archibald Campbell, second son of the second Knight of Glenurchy, Sir Duncan Campbell, by his wife, the Lady Mary Douglas.

The Campbells of Ardbeath, Lochland and Fin-nab also branched from Glenurchy.

The progenitor of the family of Ardnamurchan, Sir Donald Campbell, was the natural son of Sir John Campbell, Knight of Calder and grandson of the founder of the Campbells of Cawdor. Sir Donald was created a baronet in 1627, obtaining a new infeoffment of Airds in 1643, with remainder to George Campbell, his nephew. On Sir Donald's death, in 1651, without male issue surviving, the baronetcy became extinct, the estate of Ardnamurchan reverted to the Marquess of Argyll and Airds passed to his nephew, George Campbell. The present baronetcy was created in 1913, with precedence from 1804.

Also taking descent from the Cawdor family are the Campbells of Inverstrigan, Ardchattan, Cluny, Kirton, Sonachan, Ballinaly, May, Tarnish and Dell.

The family of Campbell of Skeldoun branched from the Campbells of Loudoun. John Campbell of Skeldoun was provost of Ayr in 1435.

The first of the family of Campbell of Jura was Duncan Campbell, born in 1596, and commonly known as Dhonnachie Maol, or Bald Duncan. He was appointed by his kinsman, the Marquess of Argyll, keeper of the house of Ardmaddie, with the tower

and fortalice thereof. By the ninth Earl of Argyll, he was also appointed bailie and chamberlain of the Island of Jura, and was universally regarded as the Chieftain of Jura.

The second Earl of Marchmont, born in 1675, although born a Hume of Polwarth, on his marriage to Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir George Campbell of Cessnock, assumed the name of Campbell and was knighted by the style of Sir Alexander Campbell of Cessnock. In 1704 he was appointed a Lord of Session and took his seat on the bench as Lord Cessnock. In 1714 he resigned his seat, and in the 1715 rising organized four hundred men of the Berwickshire Militia in defense of the Hanoverian dynasty. From that year until 1721 he was Ambassador at Copenhagen. On the death of his father, in 1724, he succeeded to the Earldom of Marchmont, and in 1725 was invested with the Order of the Thistle. He died in 1740 and was buried in the Canongate Churchyard, Edinburgh. On the death of his son, in 1794, the title of Earl of Marchmont became extinct.

The ancient clans of MacIver and MacArthur are both branches of the Clan Campbell, and trace their descent from the original stock. The former are descended from Iver, son of Duncan, Lord of Lochow, who was son of Sir Archibald, second son of Malcolm of Lochow, by the heiress of Beauchamp in France, who was a daughter of the sister of William the Conqueror. Iver lived in the reign of King Malcolm IV (1153-1165). The descendants from Iver, to distinguish themselves from the other branches of the family of Argyll, were called MacIver, or son of Iver. The lands of Lergachonzie

and Asknish were given to Iver for his patrimony. Malcolm MacIver of Lergachonzie is fourth in the list of eleven barons whose names occur in the Sheriffdom of Lorn or Argyll, which was erected by an ordinance of King John Baliol, dated at Scone, 10th February, 1292. The family later bore the surname of Campbell and of the family of MacIver, being known as MacIver-Campbell of Asknish.

The family of MacIver-Campbell of Ballochyle take descent from Charles Campbell of Ballochyle, third son of Alexander MacIver of Ballochyle and Kilbride, who on 11th August, 1658, obtained a charter from Archibald, Marquess of Argyll, his chief, for the lands of Ballochyle.

The family of Campbell of Ardlarich in Craignish was also a branch of the MacIvers.

The Clan MacArthur long disputed the seniority with the family of Argyll, but their chief, John MacArtair, was beheaded by James I of Scotland (1406-1436), and his lands were forfeited. At subsequent periods the MacArthurs obtained Stra'chur in Cowal, from which they are designated, and also portions of Glenfalloch and Glendochart.

MacCaillirean, the ancestor of the Campbells in Muckairn, was an armourer, that is a maker of swords, dirks, coats of mail and so forth. He became famous for his skilled workmanship, and his arrow heads were particularly prized. "An arrow head from MacCaillirean the Smith," became a proverbial saying, and the family of Campbell of Muckairn were known from him as the Goibhnean or smiths.

## CHAPTER IV



FOLLOWING the early days of the Clan Campbell, as represented by the Argyll and kindred families, came the later era when Campbells of succeeding generations acted various parts in the life and history of their times. In the present chapter reference is made to those who flourished in the old country during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, leaving notable members of the family of a later date to be considered with the more modern bearers of the name. In like manner, an account of the Campbells who won honor and distinction in their new home in America, will be found in other chapters.

A father and son of the name of Campbell were both Lord Mayors of London, the father in 1609 and the son in 1629. Sir Thomas Campbell was elected an Alderman of the City of London in 1599 and again in 1610, having meanwhile been Sheriff of London in 1600 and Lord Mayor in 1609. He was knighted at Whitehall 26th July, 1603. His son James, born 1570, was Sheriff of London 1619, Alderman, 1620, and Lord Mayor in 1629. He was knighted during his mayoralty, and presented a handsome cup to the King on the occasion of the christening of Prince Charles, 15th June, 1630. Sir James Campbell died in 1641.

Sir James Campbell of Lawers was born in 1667. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Dragoons or Scots Greys and greatly distinguished himself at the

hard fought battle of Malplaquet in 1709. The obstinate resistance of the French was making the issue of the battle doubtful, when Campbell, though ordered not to move, suddenly charged with his Scots Greys right through the enemy's line and back again. On the following day, Prince Eugene publicly thanked Colonel Campbell before the whole army for exceeding his orders. When war was again declared against France, Campbell repeated his splendid action. At the Battle of Dettingen, 1743, at the head of the cavalry, he charged the *Maison du roi*, or household troops of France; and was invested a Knight of the Bath before the whole army on the field of battle by George II. He was killed at the Battle of Fontenoy, 30th April, 1745.

A remarkable member of the Campbell family lived and flourished at this period, his life and actions affording a striking proof of the superstitious character of the times. Duncan Campbell, a professed soothsayer, was born about 1680, and claimed that his father, a native of Argyllshire, had been wrecked on the coast of Lapland, where he married "a lady of consequence" in that country. After the death of the Lapland "lady of consequence," the father returned to Scotland, bringing with him the boy Duncan, who was deaf and dumb. He early manifested remarkable gifts, and in 1694 went to London, where his predictions and fortune-telling soon attracted wide notoriety. He obtained large sums from fashionable society, which rushed to consult him. Having read a wealthy young widow's fortune in his own favor, he took a house in Monmouth Street and became a great centre of attraction. A contemporary print states that his



visitors paid "his own rates for the interpretation they put upon his shrugs and nods," and he is thus referred to in the *Spectator*: "Everyone has heard of the famous conjurer who, according to the opinion of the vulgar, has studied himself dumb." Defoe published "The History of the Life and Adventures of Mr. Duncan Campbell, a gentleman who, though deaf and dumb, writes down any strange name at first sight, with their future contingencies of fortune." Campbell was presented to the King in 1720. In 1726 he launched out as a vender of miraculous medicines, drawing public attention thereto in a pamphlet entitled, "The Friendly Demon; or the Generous Apparition. Being a True Narrative of a Miraculous Cure newly performed upon that famous Deaf and Dumb Gentleman, Mr. Duncan Campbell, by a familiar spirit that appeared to him in a White Surplice like a Cathedral Singing Boy." The cure offered consisted of his "Pulvis Miraculosus and finest Egyptian Loadstones." Campbell died after a severe illness in 1730.

The first and second Dukes of Argyll figured prominently in the important transactions of these times. Archibald Campbell, the first Duke, was the son of the ninth Earl. When the Argyll estates had been attainted on the execution of his father in 1685, and hordes of Atholmen came to Inverary, Archibald Campbell, the then young Earl, hurriedly hid in a cleft of the Creag-bhan or White Rock. All that one of his followers could do to help him, was to make up a parcel of barley meal, hide it in his plaid and when passing the cleft in the rock, drop the meal to where the Earl lay—since known as Leabaid-an-Iarla, the Earl's Bed. The Earl

escaped to Holland from whence he returned with William of Orange. He is reported to have said afterwards, that the crowdy of barley meal he made in his shoe while in hiding had been the meal he most relished in his life. On the accession of William and Mary, in 1689, he was admitted into the Convention of the Scottish Estates as Earl of Argyll, and on 5th June of the same year his father's forfeiture was rescinded. Argyll was one of the commissioners to offer the crown of Scotland to William and Mary, and administered to them the coronation oath. When, through the mediation of Breadalbane, all the Highland clans, with the exception of Glencoe, gave in their submission within the prescribed time, Argyll informed the government of Glencoe's failure to comply with the letter of the law. Together with Breadalbane and Sir John Dalrymple he concerted measures for the punishment of the MacDonalds, and men of the regiment which he had raised in his own territory accompanied Campbell of Glenlyon to the Vale on the occasion of the massacre. On 23rd June, 1701, he was created Duke of Argyll and Marquess of Lorn, and died at Newcastle on his way to Scotland in 1703. On his remains being brought to Edinburgh, they were joined by those of his two predecessors, Archibald, Marquess of Argyll, and Archibald, ninth Earl, which had been deposited in the family vault of the Marquess of Lothian at Newbattle since their execution in 1661 and 1685. From Edinburgh they were carried to Dungas, on the banks of the Clyde about four miles from Dumbarton. Here a numerous gathering of clansmen awaited them, and the remains of the beheaded Marquess and Earl were



shown, their heads properly disposed in their places in the coffins. The remains of the three illustrious personages were put on board a principal barge, decorated with their arms and suitable devices. They sailed down the Clyde with the numerous attendants in other craft, arranged under their various chieftains, and the procession was closed by pipers playing high martial airs. The fortress at Dumbarton Castle saluted with minute guns as they passed. Having arrived at Kilmun, the burying place of the family of Argyll, the usual ceremonies were performed with all due solemnity, and the three interred in the mausoleum of their ancestors.

His eldest son John, known as John Roy, succeeded him as second Duke of Argyll, and later, also Duke of Greenwich. In 1706, the Duke made a campaign in Flanders under Marlborough, and greatly distinguished himself at the Battles of Ramillies and Malplaquet. At the latter battle, in 1709, he dislodged the enemy from the woods at Sart and had various narrow escapes, several musket balls having passed through his coat, hat and periwig. In connection with his narrow escapes, a tale much credited at the time is told. It is said that on the morning the Duke left Inverary for the war, he was met at Boshang by an old man named Sinclair, who presented him with a small round stone taken out of the head of a white otter that the sea had cast ashore, and which bore a charm. The man said, "If you will accept this from me, you will live to come back to your own country again." The Duke accepted; and the story has it that after a hard fought battle he would unbutton his coat and give himself a shake, when the bullets would fly

off him as snowflakes fly off a person when shaking himself! At the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, the Duke, as commander in chief in Scotland, defeated the Earl of Mar's army at Sheriffmuir, and forced the Pretender to retire from the kingdom. In 1718, he was created Duke of Greenwich, Field Marshal and commander in chief of all the forces. He died 4th October, 1743, and a marble monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. Sir Walter Scott introduced the Duke in "The Heart of Midlothian," as befriending Jeannie Deans, and his brilliant career, both as soldier and statesman, is referred to by Pope in the lines,

"Argyll, the state's whole thunder born to wield,  
And shake alike the senate and the field."

John Campbell, fourth Earl of Loudoun, was born in 1705, and succeeded his father in 1731. He entered the army in 1727, was appointed Governor of Stirling Castle in April, 1741, and became aide-de-camp to the King in July, 1743. On the outbreak of the rebellion, in 1745, he raised a regiment of Highlanders on behalf of the Government, and acted as Adjutant General with Sir John Cope. After the Battle of Preston, where almost the whole of his regiment was killed, he went north by sea to Inverness, where he raised over 2,000 men with whom he relieved Fort Augustus, which was blockaded by the Frasers under the Master of Lovat. He then marched to Castle Dounie, the seat of Lord Lovat, whom he brought to Inverness, as a hostage till the Clan Fraser should deliver up their arms. Lord Lovat, however, escaped during the night,

from the house in which he was confined. In 1756, the Earl of Loudoun was appointed Governor of the Province of Virginia, and commander in chief of all the forces in America. He later served in Portugal, and died in 1782.

John Campbell, a clever, versatile and industrious Scottish writer, was born in 1708. He was the author of the "Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough," "A Political Survey of Britain" and "Lives of the Admirals," which had a great run, and was translated into German. He had a large share also in the preparation of the "Biographia Britannica." His writings embraced a wide range of subjects, from "A Treatise on the Trade of Great Britain with America" and "A Discourse on Providence," to "A Vade Mecum; or Companion for the Unmarried Ladies wherein are laid down some examples whereby to direct them in the choice of husbands." He died in 1775.

From apprentice on a small Scottish coasting vessel to Vice-Admiral of the Navy was the remarkable advancement of John Campbell, the son of a Kirkcudbrightshire minister. He was born in 1720, bound apprentice to the master of a coasting vessel, and entered the Navy by offering himself in exchange for the mate of the vessel, who had been taken by the press-gang. After serving three years in the *Blenheim*, *Torbay* and *Russell* he was, in 1740, appointed to the *Centurion* and sailed in her round the world with Commodore Anson, as midshipman, master's mate and master. He passed for Lieutenant, gained promotion to Commander and was second Captain of the *Royal George* when Lord Anson took command of the fleet. While serv-

ing later as Flag Captain to Sir Edward Hawke he was sent home with dispatches. Lord Anson took him to be presented to the King, and on the way told him that the King would Knight him if he wished. "Troth, my Lord," answered Campbell, "I ken nae use that will be to me." "But," said Lord Anson, "your lady may like it." "Aweel," replied Campbell, "His Majesty may Knight her if he pleases." He was never Knighted. In 1778, Admiral Keppel chose him as first Captain of the *Victory*, and he attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1779. In 1782, he was appointed Governor of Newfoundland and commander in chief on that station. He held that office for four years, and died in London, in 1790.

Colin Campbell, architect, was a native of Scotland. About 1715-1720 he built Wanstead House, Essex, described as one of the noblest houses, not only in England, but in Europe. Campbell also built the Rolls House in Chancery Lane, London, and Drumlanrig Castle. He was appointed architect to the Prince of Wales in 1725. He published three volumes of illustrations of buildings, with the title "*Vitruvius Britannicus, or the British Architect*," 1717-1725. He died 13th September, 1729.

One of the "Two Beautiful Gunnings," famous beauties of the Courts of George II and III, became Elizabeth, Duchess of Argyll. She was presented at Court in 1751, at the age of eighteen. First married to James, sixth Duke of Hamilton in 1752, she married as her second husband the fifth Duke of Argyll on 3rd March, 1759. She died in 1790, having been the wife of two Dukes and the mother of four, namely, the seventh and eighth Dukes of

Hamilton and the sixth and seventh Dukes of Argyll.

Sir Archibald Campbell of Inverneill was born 21st August, 1739. He entered the army as Captain in the Fraser Highlanders, raised for service in America. With them he went through the campaign in North America and was wounded at the taking of Quebec in 1758. He afterwards served with the 42nd Highlanders in India. In 1775, Simon Fraser again raised a regiment of Highlanders for service in the American War of Independence, and Campbell was selected for Lieut.-Colonel of the 2nd battalion. On his arrival in America the ship entered Boston harbor while the city was in the hands of the American forces, and he was held prisoner until exchanged for Ethan Allen. He then, as Brigadier-General, took command of the forces in Georgia which captured Savannah. On his return to England he was appointed Governor of Jamaica with the rank of Major-General. While holding this appointment he was active in checking the French, and on his return from Jamaica was chosen Governor and commander in chief at Madras. He died in 1791 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Willielma Campbell, Viscountess Glenurchy, born 1741, wife of the eldest son of the then Earl of Breadalbane, adopted peculiar religious views, and built chapels for her followers in Edinburgh, Carlisle, Matlock and Strathfillan on the Breadalbane property. From her high rank and great consistency and earnestness her name became a household word in Scotland. She died in 1786.

Highland Mary, the inspiration of some of Burns' most beautiful songs and of the elegy, "To Mary in

Heaven," was a Campbell; Mary, the daughter of one Archibald Campbell, a sailor in a revenue cutter at Campbelltown. Burns describes her as, "a warm hearted, charming young creature as ever blessed a man with generous love."

"She has my heart, she has my hand  
My secret troth, and honor's band!  
'Till the mortal stroke shall lay me low  
I'm thine, my Highland lassie, O."

After her death the great poet perpetuated her memory in the beautiful poem "Highland Mary."

"But O, fell Death's untimely frost,  
That nipt my flower sae early!  
Now green's the sod, and cauld's the clay,  
That wraps my Highland Mary."

Connected with the Clan Campbell is a name that will never cease to be a theme of popular story, for Rob Roy, in Scottish legend, occupies a place almost equalling that of Robin Hood in England. Robert MacGregor, or Campbell, was born of the Clan MacGregor, in 1671, but at the time of his birth it being a felony to bear the name MacGregor, he adopted the maiden name of his mother, Margaret Campbell, daughter of a younger son of Campbell of Glenurchy. When the Duke of Montrose got Rob Roy outlawed, John, second Duke of Argyll permitted him to build a house at the foot of Ben Buie, near Inverary, where Rob resided for seven years.

The Brooch of Lorn was for some centuries in the Campbell family. This brooch, referred to by Sir Walter Scott as "the brooch of burning gold,"



belonged at one time to Robert Bruce. After the defeat at Methven in 1306, Bruce was closely pressed by the followers of MacDugal of Lorn, who seized hold of the monarch's plaid, and had not the brooch which fastened his plaid given way, Bruce would have been taken prisoner. The Brooch of Lorn was said to have been the identical brooch left in the grasp of his pursuers. From the taking of Gylen Castle in 1647, the brooch remained in the possession of the Campbells, until Campbell of Lochnell presented it to MacDugal of Dunollie in 1825. It was subsequently lost in a fire which destroyed the temporary residence of MacDugal.

The origin of the stirring and popular air, "The Campbells are Coming," has been the subject of many conflicting statements. It has been said that it was first used as a song composed at the time Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned in Loch Leven Castle. The most probable account, however, is, that it was the gathering tune of the Clan Campbell during the rising of 1715. The air is familiar to all; the words, not so generally known, are as follows:

The Campbells are coming, O-ho, O-ho!

The Campbells are coming, O-ho!

The Campbells are coming to bonnie Lochleven!

The Campbells are coming, O-ho, O-ho!

Upon the Lomonds I lay, I lay;

Upon the Lomonds I lay;

I lookit down to bonnie Lochleven,

And saw three perches play.

Great Argyle he goes before;

He makes the cannons and guns to roar;

Wi' sound o' trumpet, pipe, and drum;  
The Campbells are coming, O-ho, O-ho!

The Campbell; they are a' in arms,  
Their loyal faith and truth to show,  
With banners rattling in the wind;  
The Campbells are coming, O-ho, O-ho!



## CHAPTER V



COINCIDENT with the period during which Archibald Campbell, seventh Earl, was head of the house of Argyll, English knights and merchants set out to establish colonies in the new world of America. A patent of colonization for Virginia was granted in 1577 to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and in 1607 the first permanent English settlement was formed by a small body of colonists at Jamestown and other points along the James River, which later became the Province of Virginia. The historic "Mayflower" arrived in 1620 with the founders of the Plymouth colony, and within sixty years after the first settlement on the James River, seven colonies were established on the coast of North America; Virginia and Maryland in the south; Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut and Rhode Island, in New England; and between the two groups of English settlements, the Dutch colony of New Netherlands on the Hudson.

Many circumstances contributed to the migration of Scottish settlers to the newly founded colonies. In the case of the Clan Campbell, the clan was numerous, changing conditions in the Highlands rendered it increasingly difficult to produce a living from the land, and the surplus population began to flow into the colonies. Another motive, religion, led forth, from both Scotland and the north of Ireland, many emigrants who wished to live in

beliefs, and follow forms of religion, which were not tolerated at home; a motive as old as the time of Moses, who cited to Pharaoh the reason for the Exodus from Egypt, "We must go three days' journey into the wilderness to offer a sacrifice unto the Lord our God." Again, many possessed of an adventurous spirit, convinced of the truth that, "They wha hae a gude Scottish tongue in their head are fit to gang ower the world," said farewell to their kin and their native hills and glens, seeking fame and fortune in the new land. The sailing of an emigrant ship in those days was an occasion of general sorrowing, and Boswell relates that those left behind cast themselves weeping on the shore, for it was not thought that those departing would ever return "home" again. Neil Munro in his poem, "John o' Lorn," expresses this:

"My plaid is on my shoulder and the boat is on the shore,  
And it's all bye wi' auld days and you;  
Here's a health and here's a heartbreak, for it's  
home, my dear, no more,  
To the green glens, the fine glens we knew."

During the Commonwealth, 1649 to 1660, a large number of Scottish emigrants crossed the ocean to the New England colonies, and, in 1679, we find Hugh Campbell, established as a merchant in Boston, attending to the interests of the immigrants from his native country. "Att a Gennerall Court specially called by the Govno. and assistants at Boston and held there the 4th of February, 1679. In ansr. to the petition of Mr. Hugh Campbell, Scotch merchant in Boston, this court judgeth it meete to allow to the petitioner, on behalfe of such as may

on that account transport themselves hither, such accomodation to their number in the Nepmug country as it will afford, provided they come within two years next after this grant."

Under commission from the home authorities, Duncan Campbell of Boston was made postmaster for this side of the world. He had arrived in Boston in 1685, a bookseller from Scotland, and it is recorded that he became a member of the Artillery Company in 1686. Captain Kidd, the pirate, and his wife took lodgings at Duncan Campbell's, when the pirate was summoned to Boston by the Earl of Bellomont for examination regarding the first charges of piracy against him. Campbell's house was reckoned the most luxurious house of entertainment in Boston, and it was here that the Earl of Bellomont himself had stayed only a few weeks before. At that time Campbell had been paid £7.6.4 for acting as host to the Earl. Captain Kidd being a Scot and an acquaintance of Campbell's, Lord Bellomont had used the postmaster as a means of communication with him. Campbell is described by an English bookseller, Dunton, who came over with a venture of books in 1686, as "a bookseller, who dresses à la mode; who is a very virtuous person, extremely charming; whose company is coveted by the best gentlemen in Boston, nor is he less accessible to the fair sex." Another contemporary describes him, "very industrious, and I am told a lady of great fortune is fallen in love with him."

John Campbell, who is supposed to have been the brother of Duncan, was the proprietor of the first newspaper established on the continent of America, "The Boston News Letter." The first

issue was on the 17th April, 1704. John Campbell was also postmaster at Boston in succession to his supposed brother, but was removed from that appointment in 1719. He continued to publish the "News Letter" until 1722, when it passed into the hands of Bartholomew Green, the printer.

In June, 1686, the proprietors of the colony of East Jersey named as Governor, Lord Niel Campbell, brother of the ill-fated ninth Earl. Owing to the downfall of Argyll, Lord Niel was seeking a temporary refuge from Scotland, but had little desire to remain in East Jersey any longer than his own safety demanded, and after a stay of a few months as Governor, returned to Scotland. A number of persons of the name of Campbell, more or less intimately related to the Governor, arrived in New Jersey at this time. John and Archibald Campbell, sons of Lord Niel, both held lots in the new settlement at what was known as Campbell's Gully. John died in 1689 and Archibald in 1702. In the ship "Henry and Francis," Robert, David, William and John Campbell also came to East Jersey in 1685.

A prominent citizen of Amboy in 1710 was John Campbell who signed a petition to the Governor of the Province of New Jersey, New York and territories belonging thereto, complaining of the "insolent behaviour of Peter Sonans Esqr." In 1711, John Campbell of Amboy was commissioned High Sheriff of Middlesex and Somerset Counties in New Jersey. In 1737 the Rev. Colin Campbell was appointed Rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey.

Two early records of the Province of Maryland

relate to members of the Campbell family. The name Angus Campbell is among the signatures to an address, dated 28th November, 1689, from "St. Marye's County," on the accession of William and Mary. And in 1692 James Campbell, with three companions, was before the General Assembly of the Province, charged with singing a treasonable song; but he and the other songsters were granted "pardon upon submission and penetency itt being their first fact." And they had to prove their "submission and penetency" upon their knees.

The Rev. Isaac Campbell, born in Scotland, was ordained and licensed by the Bishop of London for Virginia, 6th July, 1747. He became incumbent of Trinity Parish, Newport, Maryland, in 1748, and was for thirty-six years in charge of the parish, until his death in 1784.

James Campbell landed at Boston in 1708. He was born at Londonderry, Ireland, 1690, the son of William Campbell of Campbelltown, Argyllshire. This William Campbell, a cadet of the house of Auchinbreck, was engaged in Monmouth's rebellion and escaped to Ireland, where he served as Lieut.-Colonel at the siege of Londonderry. James Campbell removed from Boston in 1735, to Londonderry, New Hampshire, and from there to Cherry Valley, New York.

Black David and White David were the descriptive names given two cousins, early settlers in Virginia. The date of their arrival in America is not to be obtained, but Black David was born about 1710, and first settled in Culpepper County, later removing to Augusta County, Virginia.

At a General Court of Oyer and Terminer, held

for the Province of North Carolina at the General Court House in Chowan Precinct, the 28th July, 1720, a man named Caleb Stephens was charged with "feloniously taking away the boxes or knaves of a pair of cartwheels belonging to Archibald Campbell." Other early records of Campbells in North Carolina relate to grants of land to Hugh Campbell in 1735 and to Duncan Campbell and James Campbell in 1740. In 1739 and 1740, Colin Campbell brought a number of Scottish settlers to the Province, and towards their subsistence the sum of £1,000 was granted "out of the Publick money," as an encouragement to other settlers from Europe. John Campbell was elected Speaker of the North Carolina General Assembly in 1754, and in 1756 a commission was issued appointing him Assistant Judge at Edenton in the same Province.

Robert Campbell came from Scotland not long before the Revolutionary War, bringing with him six sons, Robert, James, John, William, Samuel and George. They settled in North Carolina, and all six sons were soldiers in the War of the Revolution.

The evangelist, Rev. James Campbell, was born at Campbelltown, Argyllshire. He emigrated to America in 1730, landing at Philadelphia, but went to North Carolina in 1757, taking up residence on the left bank of the Cape Fear, a few miles above Fayetteville. While in America, Flora MacDonald, the devoted adherent of Bonnie Prince Charlie, worshipped at Campbell's Church. He preached in the "Barbacue Church" which was built in 1765, and died in 1781.

Robert Campbell came to Boston from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1714. Of an old Scottish family



which had crossed over to Ireland, he was born there in 1673. Campbell was one of the earliest settlers of Voluntoun, Connecticut, and died in 1725. His son, the Rev. Robert Campbell was born in Ireland in 1709, and came with his father to America. He was pastor of the Congregational Church in Canaan, Connecticut, 1761, and removed with the church to Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York. Another descendant, Allen Campbell, born 1749, was pastor in Voluntoun, and was also a physician and State Senator. In May, 1733, Charles Campbell was confirmed by the Assembly of Connecticut to be Lieutenant of the Company, or trainband, in the town of Voluntoun. He was appointed Deputy to the General Assembly from the same place in 1742, Robert Campbell being then confirmed as Ensign of the trainband in his place.

In the later part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Duncan Campbell, son of Dugal Campbell of Inverary, and an officer in the English army, went from Scotland to Ireland. In the year 1612 forfeitures of large estates were declared in Ulster, some of the forfeited lands being bought by Duncan Campbell. In 1726, John Campbell and Mary Campbell, two of his descendants emigrated to America. John Campbell, with his wife and children, first settled in Pennsylvania, moving from Lancaster County, about 1730, to Virginia. Mary Campbell, his sister, married Moses White, from which marriage many families of the southern and western part of the country are descended.

Robert and Dugal Campbell removed from Pennsylvania to Orange County, Virginia, and Patrick, Robert and David Campbell, sons of John Campbell,



went to St. Mark's parish, Orange County, between 1732 and 1741. Subsequently Patrick Campbell settled in Augusta County, Virginia. Other records of Virginia at this period show that, in 1738, surveys of land in Augusta County were had by Robert Campbell and Patrick Campbell; also that, in 1746, James Campbell was the owner of 570 acres of land in the same county. Charles Campbell and Hugh Campbell also settled in Virginia at this time.

In 1720 Samuel Campbell is recorded as a landowner in the Scottish settlement in the northern part of New London township, Pennsylvania, and in the same year Patrick Campbell took up land in Conistoga or Donegal township, Pennsylvania, and was connected with the Derry Church in 1724. In 1729, on the erection of Lancaster County, he was the first constable of Donegal township. Between 1735 and 1739 warrants for land in Lancaster County and Philadelphia were granted to the following bearers of the name: Andrew Campbell, 1735; John Campbell, 1736; William Campbell, 1738; and David Campbell, 1737-39.

In the ship "Hope," Patrick Campbell, aged twenty, and John Campbell, of the same age, came over in 1734 and took the oath of allegiance. Bernard Campbell also came in this ship from Rotterdam.

Captain Lauchlin Campbell lived on his estate in the Island of Islay. In 1737 his attention was directed to an advertisement which Governor Cosby of New York had issued for the purpose of inducing emigrants from Europe to settle on the northern frontier of the province of New York. Land was promised to each family, and generous offers made

to settlers. Captain Lauchlin Campbell went to America to investigate the matter further, and the same year arrived in New York. In the meantime Governor Cosby had died, and Lieut.-Governor Clarke suggested that the Captain and some of his companions should go and inspect the land. This they did, and it is told that the Indians were charmed with their Highland costume, and that the Scots were "greatly caressed" by the red men, who begged them to remain. Captain Campbell went home to Islay, where he began to settle his affairs, sold his estate, and gathered together those who wished to return with him to America. He brought over to this country his own and forty families. He again visited the lands, was told by the authorities that a fort would be built to protect the settlers from the French and their Indians, and in December, 1738, further promises having been made him, again went home to Islay. In the following August he brought over forty more families. Once more he made the long journey to Islay, returning in November, 1740, with thirteen families, making in all four hundred and twenty-three persons, "very capable of forming a respectable frontier for the security of the Province." But having made these expensive voyages, his troubles now began. Difficulties arose over the patents promised to him and his people, and, considering the terms put forward by the Government as a violation of the promises made him, he rejected the offers made by the authorities. Some of the settlers petitioned for grants for themselves, and others enlisted in the expedition against Cuba. Appeals to the General Assembly and to the Lords of Trade proving unsuccessful, he

finally abandoned the attempt. After having expended the greater part of his fortune in an undertaking which had resulted so disastrously, Captain Campbell found himself in sadly reduced circumstances. With the remnant of his fortune he purchased a tract of land of no very great extent in southern Ulster, afterwards Orange County, New York, and there erected a dwelling for himself and family, calling it Campbell Hall, a name yet borne by the locality. Here he resided until 1745, when the news came that Prince Charles Edward had landed in Scotland, and the famous rising had occurred. Campbell was a staunch supporter of the existing Government, and at once decided to offer his services in suppressing the rising. Taking with him his Highland claymore, he sailed for Scotland, where he was given command of a company of Argyllshire men. At their head he fought with distinction, taking part in the Battle of Culloden, where the Stuart cause was defeated. Two years later he returned to Campbell Hall, where he shortly afterwards died.

After Captain Campbell's death his sons, Donald, George and James, entered the army, "following their father's principles in the hopes of better fortune." They obtained commissions in the Highland and other regiments on service in this country, and fought in the French and Indian wars. Upon the close of hostilities, Donald and George retired as Lieutenants on half pay, James continuing in the service. Donald and George again saw active service in the Revolutionary War, as mentioned in a later chapter. In 1763, the sons and daughters of Captain Campbell petitioned for a grant of land,

and obtained a patent for ten thousand acres in Albany County. Later they received other grants to considerable extent. The daughters were all married, Lily to James Murray, Rose to Mr. Graham and Margaret to Dr. Eustace.

The name of Campbell appears early in the records of New York. In 1690 James Campbell was commissioned town major of Albany and, in 1685, John Campbell petitioned for the release of goods which had been seized by the sheriff of Suffolk County. The will of Duncan Campbell is recorded in New York City in 1702, and the Rev. Alexander Campbell of the same city bore testimony as to the character of a missionary of the Church at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1731.

In 1733, Dominie Campbell assisted in the completion of a romance connected with one of the daughters of Governor Cosby. Lord Fitzroy Gordon, son of the Duke of Grafton, fell in love with her, and as the Governor dare not give his consent, the match being considered beneath Lord Fitzroy according to the standard of society in England, the lovers determined to take the matter into their own hands. Accordingly Dominie Campbell was assisted to scale the rear wall of the fort, and marry the couple in secret and without license.

Malcolm Campbell was one of the founders of the St. Andrews Society in 1756, and was the first Treasurer of the Society. Another Treasurer and Governor of this ancient Scottish Society was Samuel Campbell, described in the first issue of the New York City Directory 1786, as a Bookseller. His son, John Campbell, also became Treasurer of the St. Andrews Society.

Alexander Campbell was the owner of land on the west side of the Hudson in 1723 and among grants of land made at this time are found the following to members of the Campbell family: land in Albany County to Archibald Campbell in 1763; 3,000 acres of land in Washington County to Captain John Campbell in 1764; and in the same year tracts of land on the east side of Lake Champlain to Alexander Campbell and Moses Campbell.

Alexander Campbell, of Scottish descent, born in Ulster County, Ireland, emigrated to this country, with two sons and three daughters, in 1728, and settled at Hawke, now Danville, New Hampshire. He was one of the first to introduce the Irish potato into the State. His son, Annas, settled in Henniker, New Hampshire, in 1765 and erected the first two-story house in the town.

Among bearers of the name who early settled in Rhode Island were, Cuthbert Campbell, who was admitted freeman of the Colony in 1718; John Campbell, admitted freeman in 1729; Robert Campbell in 1756, and Charles Campbell, in 1759. In 1758, Tamberlin Campbell was appointed Ensign, and later Lieutenant, among the officers to command the troops of the Colony in the "next campaign against His Majesty's enemies." Archibald Campbell was Deputy from East Greenwich, in 1768, to the General Assembly of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantation.

Robert Campbell came to America in 1746. His grandfather went from Scotland to Ireland, where he received a tract of land in return for serving in the campaign after the accession of William and Mary. Robert Campbell first settled near Oxford,

Chester County, Massachusetts, later moving to a farm near Wilmington, Delaware. In 1773, he and John Campbell, whose sister, Jane, he married, hired two men and started on horseback to find what was later their home in the Kishacoquillas Valley.

During the agitation occasioned by the Stamp Act, Dougal Campbell was Clerk of Courts under the Royal Government in South Carolina. In 1766, Campbell refused to enter a judgment of the Court for want of stamps. The Assistant Judges ordered him to proceed without that formality, but Dougal interposed his objection and the controversy was referred to the Governor, Campbell being charged with disobedience. The Governor supported Campbell, stating that otherwise the Clerk would have been subject to all the penalties of the Stamp Act. The matter was carried to the Commons House of Assembly, who in turn referred the question to a Committee, but had finally to content themselves with passing resolutions.

The Rev. Colin Campbell was the tenth child of Colin Campbell of Earnhill, Scotland, where he was born in 1707. He was appointed to the mission at St. Mary's, Burlington, and arrived there in 1738. His ministrations covered a period of twenty-eight years, during which he eked out his stipend by teaching, as shown by the advertisement, in 1744, which states that he "proposed to teach young men the classick authors." He died in 1766.



## CHAPTER VI



THE precise time when aspirations for independence became a prevailing sentiment in the colonies is difficult to determine. As early as 1773, Patrick Henry is reported to have said, "Hostilities will soon commence," and some English writers declare, that from the beginning political independence was the aim of the colonies. The initial step towards the conflict which was to result in the declaration that, "these colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states," was not, however, taken until the First Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, on the 5th day of September, 1774. The second Congress followed in 1775, after which serious thoughts of independence were generally entertained. Lexington Green, 19th April, 1775, saw the first shots which ushered in a war, destined to last through eight long years, until in 1783 the colonies should attain the right of self government.

Descendants of a fighting Highland Clan of that land which Henry Scott Riddell styles,

"The land that bears the freeman's tread,  
And never bore the slave's;  
Where far and deep the green woods spread,  
And wild the thistle waves."

and thus imbued with a spirit of sturdy insistence upon the principles of freedom, the Campbell men responded at the first call to arms, and gallantly fought with the patriot army from Lexington Green to Yorktown.



The name of Campbell appears in connection with the first engagement of the war, the skirmish at Lexington. John Campbell of Lancaster, Massachusetts, was Captain of Minute Men and served in this battle; also at Bunker Hill and the final scene of the war at Yorktown. Lieutenant Moses Campbell is recorded as taking part in the Lexington Alarm, and Alexander Campbell was among those wounded.

One of the most distinguished bearers of the name during the war, was Bridagdier-General William Campbell, the hero of King's Mountain. He was born in 1744, a native of Augusta County, Virginia, of Scottish descent, being grandson of John Campbell, who is mentioned in the preceding chapter as settling in Virginia in 1730. He served as Captain in Lord Dunmore's War of 1774, and in 1775 was among the first of the regular troops raised in Virginia, when he was commissioned Captain. He assisted in compelling Lord Dunmore's evacuation of Gwyn's Island in 1776, and the same year was promoted Lieut.-Colonel of the Militia of Washington County, obtaining further promotion to Colonel in 1779. Colonel Campbell was one of the six heroic frontier Colonels who led the troops at the Battle of King's Mountain; as told in the old song named after the Battle,

"We marched to the Cowpens, Campbell was there,  
Shelby, Cleveland and Colonel Sevier;  
Men of renown, sir, like lions so bold—  
Like lions undaunted, ne'er to be controlled."

At this battle he rode down two horses, and at one time was seen on foot, with his coat off and his

collar open, fighting at the head of his men. Before the commencement of the battle the other Colonels appointed him to the chief command. He was a man of imposing appearance, six foot two inches in height, and it has been said of him, "The red haired Campbell, the claymore of the Argyll gleaming in his hand, was himself a host." The General Assembly of Virginia voted to present him with a horse and sword; the Continental Congress also passing a complimentary resolution. At the Battle of Guilford Court House he was in command of the Virginia riflemen, and was promoted Brigadier-General by Lafayette. He also fought at Hobkirk's Hill and at the siege of Fort Ninety-six. At the siege of Yorktown he commanded the Virginia Militia Regiment until his death on 22nd August, 1781.

The settlement in Cherry Valley, New York, was destroyed on November 10th, 1778. Here was situated the home of Colonel Samuel Campbell, who was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1738. He served in the Militia during the war, fought at the Battle of Oriskany in August, 1777, and at the time the enemy, assisted by Indians, attacked Cherry Valley, was away on duty. He returned to find his home destroyed, and his wife and children carried away into captivity. His wife was kept prisoner among the Seneca Indians, but her mother, Mrs. Cannon, being old and an encumbrance, was slain by an Indian with his tomahawk by the side of her daughter. Mrs. Campbell's children, who were separated from her in the Indian country, were all restored to her at Niagara, except one son. This son, James, was eventually restored at Mon-

treal in 1780. He had been with a tribe of the Mohawks, where he had forgotten the English language, and greeted his mother in the Indian tongue. The Campbell family were afterwards exchanged for the wife and family of Colonel Butler. In 1783 General Washington was the guest of Colonel Campbell, who died in 1824.

Colonel Richard Campbell was born in Virginia. In February, 1776, he was commissioned Captain and served at Pittsburgh as Major. In 1778 he was on the expedition against the Indians, and in the following year led a relief party to Fort Laurens, which garrison he commanded until the evacuation. He joined General Greene with a Regiment of Virginia regulars, and served with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel at Guilford Court House, Hobkirk's Hill, Fort Ninety-six and Eutaw Springs. At the last named battle he was mortally wounded, while leading the charge that drove the British from the field. Hearing that the enemy were in full retreat, he died exclaiming, "I die contented."

Enlisting as a private in Cumberland County, Captain Robert Campbell joined the army in 1776. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in 1777, and was in General Sullivan's Staten Island Expedition, where he lost an arm and was taken prisoner. He rejoined his regiment in 1778, but was transferred to the Invalid Regiment. He took an active part in trying to suppress the Militia riots in Philadelphia, and while defending a friend from the mob was killed on 4th October, 1779.

Colonel David Campbell, of Campbell's Station, Tennessee, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, 1753. As Captain he saw service in the Colonial and

Continental Armies, and was at the Battle of Kings Mountain. About 1782 he removed from Abingdon, Virginia, to Washington County, East Tennessee, and thence to Strawberry Plains. A large tract of land was granted him for services during the War, and he later moved to Knox County where he built a station in 1787, which became known as Campbell's Station. He died in 1832.

Another of the Campbells of Augusta County, Virginia, who fought in the Battle of Kings Mountain, was Colonel Robert Campbell, at that time an Ensign. He was born in 1755, and served in Christian's Campaign of 1774. He served conspicuously through the war, rising to the rank of Colonel. He is the author of a manuscript diary, and of an account of the Battle of King's Mountain published in the "Boston Intelligencer" in 1810. He died in 1831.

Colonel Arthur Campbell, born 1743, was a son of "White David" Campbell of Virginia. He served as Captain and Colonel in the War of the Revolution. When only sixteen years old he was taken prisoner by the Indians. The hardships which he endured during the three years' captivity were very severe, until he was finally protected by an aged Chief who carried him to Canada, and to the old French post of Detroit. The Jesuit fathers, who had established a mission for the Indians, taught him while he was there. He escaped and was recaptured by the English Army in 1760, afterwards acting as pilot to the Colonial Army in the Northwest. He died in 1811.

In the preceding chapter it was mentioned that Donald and George, the sons of Captain Lauchlin Campbell of Islay, later of Campbell Hall, both saw

active service in the War of the Revolution. Donald fought with the American forces; George with the British. It is told that on Sunday morning, 23rd April, 1775, when the news of the Lexington encounter arrived in New York from Boston, Donald Campbell paraded the town with drums beating and colors flying. He volunteered for service with the patriot army, and having had experience in military affairs was commissioned, in July 1775, Deputy Quartermaster General of the Department of New York, which office he held until 2nd June, 1784. When the invasion of Canada was decided upon by Congress, Donald Campbell was appointed second in command of the expedition under General Montgomery. He took part in the siege of the fortress of St. John, the entry into Montreal, and the attack upon Quebec by the united forces of Montgomery and Arnold. At the assault upon Quebec, when Arnold was wounded, Montgomery slain and his troops driven back, command of the New York contingent devolved upon Donald Campbell. After the war General Donald Campbell resided for a time at Campbell Hall, of which he became the owner.

His brother George, on the outbreak of war, offered his services to the crown, and was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of Fannings Corps. He finally retired on half pay as Lieut.-Colonel of the British Army.

Captain Hugh George Campbell, born in South Carolina in 1760, volunteered on board the first man of war commissioned by the Council of South Carolina, in 1775. After serving through the War, he became Master Commander in 1799 and Captain in 1800. Later he served in the Mediterranean, and in 1812 commanded some gunboats in St. Mary's

River during an insurrection against the Spanish rule in Florida.

In the List of Continental Army Officers, the following of the name of Campbell are mentioned as holding commissions in that section of the forces engaged:

Brigadier-General William Campbell, already mentioned.

Colonel Arthur Campbell, North Carolina Militia.

Colonel Donald Campbell, New York, of Campbell Hall.

Colonel Samuel Campbell, New York Militia, of Cherry Valley.

Lieut.-Colonel Richard Campbell, 13th Virginia Regiment, with Washington at Valley Forge; killed at Eutaw Springs, 1781.

Captain David Campbell, Virginia Militia; at King's Mountain.

Captain John Campbell, Virginia Militia; at King's Mountain.

Captain Robert Campbell, Virginia Militia; at King's Mountain.

Captain John Campbell, Virginia Militia; killed at Moore's Creek, 1776.

Captain Duncan Campbell, New York Militia; wounded at Bemis's Heights, 1777.

Captain Aeneas Campbell, 1st Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp.

Captain James Campbell, 2nd North Carolina Regiment; wounded and taken prisoner at Stono Ferry, 1779; exchanged, 1781 and served to close of war.

Captain John Campbell, 10th and 4th North Carolina Regiments.



Captain Peter Campbell, New Jersey; aide-de-camp to General Dickinson.

Captain Robert Campbell, Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment; wounded and taken prisoner at Staten Island, 1777, lost an arm, rejoined 1778, killed 1779.

Captain Thomas Campbell, Pennsylvania Battalion of the Flying Camp; taken prisoner at Fort Washington, 1776, released 1778, Captain, Pennsylvania Rangers 1779-1780.

Captain Thomas Campbell, 4th Pennsylvania Regiment; wounded at Germantown.

Captain William Campbell, Learned's Massachusetts Regiment.

Captain William Campbell, 6th Pennsylvania Regiment; wounded and taken prisoner at Germantown, 1777, exchanged 1780.

Adjutant Robert Campbell, 4th Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp.

Lieutenant Archibald Campbell, 2nd Virginia Regiment.

Lieutenant Samuel Campbell, 14th Virginia Regiment; died 1778.

Lieutenant Archibald Campbell, 6th Pennsylvania Regiment.

Lieutenant James Campbell, Delaware Regiment; taken prisoner at Camden, 1780.

Lieutenant James Campbell, Smallwood's Maryland Regiment.

Lieutenant James Campbell, 1st Pennsylvania Regiment.

Lieutenant John Campbell, 2nd Continental Artillery.



Lieutenant John Campbell, 1st Battalion, Pennsylvania Flying Camp.

Lieutenant John Campbell, Pennsylvania Militia; killed in action, 1782.

Lieutenant Moses Campbell, Connecticut; in the Lexington Alarm, April, 1775.

Lieutenant Robert Campbell, New Hampshire Rangers.

Lieutenant Robert Campbell, New York; killed at Oriskany, 1777.

Lieutenant Robert Campbell, South Carolina Dragoons.

Lieutenant William Campbell, Maryland Militia.

Ensign Daniel Campbell; killed at Short Hills, 1777.

Ensign James Campbell, 4th New York Regiment.

Hospital Physician and Surgeon George W. Campbell, New York.

Surgeon Jabez Campbell, Spencer's Continental Regiment.

Assistant Commissary John Campbell, New York.

It is worthy of observation that the above list contains names of commissioned officers, of the name of Campbell, representing eleven of the then thirteen States: Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, New York, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina and Massachusetts.

The name of Campbell was equally well represented in the other troops raised by the different States. It is not possible to make mention of each member of the family who took part in the long and memorable war, and bravely shared the dangers and hardships of the patriots who fought under the

Stars and Stripes of the Continental Congress. Massachusetts alone sent 211 soldiers and sailors of the name of Campbell! From New York came 72, from New Jersey 52, and from each of the thirteen States the Campbell clansmen nobly answered to the fiery cross of the cause of freedom. Mention may, however, be made of the following, who, among others of the name, served as officers in the Militia and levies of the States: Colonel Alexander Campbell, Massachusetts Militia; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Campbell, New York; Major David Campbell, Virginia; Captain Angus Campbell, Georgia; Captain William Campbell, Virginia; Captain John Campbell, Virginia Militia; Captain Alexander Campbell, Charlotte County Militia, New York; Captain MacCartan Campbell, South Carolina; Captain James Campbell, Massachusetts; Captain Thomas Campbell, Massachusetts; Captain Thomas Campbell, Pennsylvania; Captain William Campbell, Pennsylvania; Captain William Campbell, Maryland; Captain Robert Campbell, Pennsylvania; Captain Patrick Campbell, Pennsylvania; Captain James Campbell, Pennsylvania; Captain Robert Campbell, Pennsylvania; Adjutant Robert Campbell, Maryland; Quarter-Master John Campbell, New Jersey; Quarter-Master Andrew Campbell, Massachusetts; Lieutenant John Campbell, Georgia; Lieutenant MacDonald Campbell, Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Duncan Campbell, New York; Lieutenant Patrick Campbell, New York; Lieutenant Duncan Campbell, Regiment of Levies, New York; Lieutenant James Campbell, New York; Lieutenant Robert Campbell, New York; Lieutenant John Campbell, New York; Lieuten-

ant John Campbell, Lamb's Artillery, New York; Lieutenant James Campbell, Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Archibald Campbell, Pennsylvania; Lieutenant David Campbell, New Hampshire; Lieutenant Charles Campbell, Massachusetts; Lieutenant James Campbell, Massachusetts; Lieutenant William Campbell, of Murrayfield, Massachusetts; Lieutenant William Campbell, of Oxford, Massachusetts; Lieutenant James Campbell, Maryland; Ensign John Campbell, Jr., New York; Ensign James Campbell, New Hampshire; Ensign Daniel Campbell, Pennsylvania; Surgeon A. Campbell, Connecticut; Chaplain Archibald Campbell, Massachusetts.

Letters of marque were granted to Joseph Campbell for the schooner "Cat," of 2 guns and 70 men; to David Campbell, of the brigantine "Ariel," of 10 guns, and to William Campbell, of the brig "George," of 10 guns. William Campbell was prize-master on the brigantine "Tyrannicide."

Mine host William Campbell kept the Salutation Inn, Boston, a famous rallying place for the patriots during Revolutionary times.

With the British forces engaged in the war, 114 officers of the name of Campbell held commissions, including Lieutenant-General H. Fletcher Campbell, Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Major-General John Campbell and Adjutant-General William Campbell.

Lord William Campbell, third brother of the Duke of Argyll, was the Royal Governor of South Carolina in 1775. He escaped to a British vessel in Charleston harbor, and went to Jamaica. The following year Lord William was mortally wounded

while fighting on the quarterdeck of the "Bristol," in the attack upon Charleston.

On the Allington heights, to the southwest of New Haven, Connecticut, a monument was erected to the memory of Adjutant-General William Campbell of the British army. This officer showed such a noble spirit of humanity in the discharge of his duty, protecting the helpless and preventing needless destruction, that the citizens of New Haven erected this stone to perpetuate his virtues. He was shot by a young man, while on an errand of mercy. By the citizens the stone was inscribed: "Fell during the British Invasion of New Haven, July 5, 1779. Blessed Are the Merciful."

The War of 1812 again called many Campbells to the colors, the following being among those of the name who held commissions in the Army during this war:

Colonel David Campbell, 12th and 20th Regiments and 3rd Brigade; later, Governor of Virginia.

Colonel John B. Campbell; died of wounds received at the Battle of Chippewa.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell.

Major William Campbell.

Major James Campbell.

Captain Henry M. Campbell; mentioned for distinguished conduct at the Battles of Chippewa and Niagara Falls.

Captain John Campbell, New York; 26th Infantry.

Captain John Campbell, Virginia.

Captain John Campbell, New York; 13th Infantry.

Captain I. Campbell.

Captain James H. Campbell.

Captain Robert Campbell.

Captain Thomas Campbell.

Captain Thomas L. Campbell.

Captain James Campbell.

Lieutenant Caleb B. Campbell.

Lieutenant James Campbell.

Lieutenant John Campbell.

Serving in the Navy were: Midshipman A. S. Campbell, Surgeon Charles Campbell, Midshipman Eben Campbell, Captain H. G. Campbell and Midshipman James Campbell.

A distinguished soldier of the Mexican War, 1846-1848, Colonel William B. Campbell was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, 1807. Elected State Senator in 1834, he served in Colonel Trousdale's Regiment in 1836. He was six years in the United States Congress. In the Mexican War he was Colonel of the 1st Tennessee Regiment, "The Bloody First," and fought at the Battles of Monterey and Buena Vista. Campbell himself led the charge at the storming of the fort at the Battle of Monterey, 21st September, 1846, and his troops hoisted the first American flag on the walls of this Mexican city. The form of Campbell's command to charge, was, "Boys, follow me!", which became an historic expression. After the close of the war he was Circuit Judge of his district, and Governor of the State in 1851.

Other officers named Campbell who took part in the war with Mexico include:

Major Brookens Campbell, Commissary.

Captain Reuben P. Campbell; mentioned for gallant and meritorious conduct at the Battle of Buena

Vista; with the Confederate States Army in the Civil War.

Captain James M. Campbell, U. S. A.

Captain John B. Campbell, U. S. A.

Captain John A. Campbell, Illinois.

Lieutenant Charles T. Campbell, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Alfred C. Campbell, Illinois.

Lieutenant John Campbell, Arkansas.

Lieutenant John S. Campbell, Missouri.

Lieutenant Alfred J. Campbell, Illinois.

Lieutenant Churchill G. Campbell, Indiana.

Lieutenant David Campbell, Kentucky.

Lieutenant John Campbell, Louisiana.

Lieutenant Stephen H. Campbell, U. S. A.

Lieutenant Thomas L. Campbell, U. S. A.

Assistant Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. A.

Intimately connected with both the commencement and the close of the Civil War, John Archibald Campbell figured in the beginning of the conflict and at the end, as a negotiator. In March, 1861, the provisional Government of the Confederacy, organized at Montgomery, sent three commissioners to Washington to negotiate for the peaceful separation of the States. The Lincoln administration refusing them recognition, John A. Campbell of Alabama, a Justice of the Supreme Court, placed his services at the disposal of the Confederate Commissioners. His State had already joined the Confederate cause, and he himself believed his allegiance to Alabama superior to any obligation he owed to the United States. "He is a Unionist," says the *New York Tribune* of Campbell, 3rd May, 1861, "but feels bound to adhere to the future of his State." Campbell obtained three interviews with

Secretary Seward, who told him he thought Ft. Sumter would soon be evacuated, as desired by the Confederate Government. But early in April, preparations for the dispatch of an expedition to Ft. Sumter caused Campbell to again seek the State Department, when Seward, with President Lincoln's knowledge, gave Campbell a written memorandum that, while the President might desire to supply Ft. Sumter, he would not do so without giving notice to Governor Pickens. On April 7th, alarmed by reports and the sailing of armed vessels, Campbell wrote to Secretary Seward regarding the assurance given him. Seward sent him a brief note: "Faith as to Sumter kept—wait and see." The Sumter expedition received sailing orders from President Lincoln, and a copy of these orders was, on April 6th, dispatched by messenger to Governor Pickens, giving him the due notice promised. Campbell resigned from the Supreme Bench, and left Washington for the South. In the early dawn of April 12th the Confederate cannon commenced the shelling of Ft. Sumter and the appeal to arms. During the war John A. Campbell was Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States. In 1865 we find him once more acting the role of negotiator. On 28th January of that year, Davis appointed Campbell one of three commissioners who met President Lincoln and Secretary Seward at Ft. Monroe. The conference ended, as it had begun, in a spirit of good will and courtesy, but utterly failed to find ground for negotiation on equal terms; and the Southern States drew all their resources together for a last determined stand. Again, in the final scenes of the war, Campbell remained be-



hind after the fall of Richmond, and was accorded several interviews by President Lincoln on the subject of political reconstruction. He was confined for a short time in Ft. Pulaski, but was released on parole and resumed practice of the law at New Orleans. He died at Baltimore in 1889.

The official records of the Civil War contain 314 entries of the name of Campbell; but these figures do not indicate the total number of Campbells enrolled. Some of the States and Territories, to whom no quotas were assigned, furnished men, and many men were enrolled on enlistments for a shorter period than ninety days, for which, with a few exceptions, the States received no credit.

Among officers of the name of Campbell in the Regular Army of the United States during the Civil War were:

Brigadier-General John A. Campbell; referred to later.

Colonel John Campbell, Medical Director.

Colonel Cleaveland J. Campbell, 23rd Regiment; and Brigadier General of Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell, 28th Infantry.

Major Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Artillery; brevet Captain for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Bull Run, brevet Major for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Antietam.

Major Lafayette E. Campbell, 15th and 33rd Infantry.

Captain Charles H. Campbell, 6th Cavalry; brevetted for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Petersburg.

Lieutenant Andrew Campbell, 19th Infantry.

Lieutenant Charles E. Campbell, 42nd Infantry.

Lieutenant George J. Campbell, 3rd Cavalry.

Lieutenant John A. Campbell, 2nd Artillery .

Lieutenant William J. Campbell, 22nd Infantry.

Lieutenant Quentin Campbell, 5th Infantry.

Lieutenant Thompson Campbell, Jr., 17th Infantry.

Lieutenant John S. Campbell, 12th Infantry.

At various times during the war there were also furnished Volunteers, Militia and Levies by the States and Territories loyal to the Union. Included in the Field Officers of the organizations of the different States were many Campbells:

Brigadier-General Cleaveland J. Campbell, New York; mentioned later.

Brigadier-General Edward L. Campbell, New Jersey; brevet Colonel for distinguished gallantry at the Battle of Cedar Creek; brevet Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services during operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of the army under General Robert E. Lee.

Brigadier-General Jacob M. Campbell, Pennsylvania; brevet Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct at the Battle of Piedmont.

Brigadier-General Charles T. Campbell, Pennsylvania; mentioned later.

Brigadier-General William B. Campbell, Tennessee; mentioned in connection with the Mexican War.

Colonel Archibald P. Campbell, Michigan; Colonel Hugh J. Campbell, Iowa; Colonel David Campbell, Pennsylvania; Colonel Franklin Campbell, Illinois; Colonel John C. Campbell, Pennsylvania; Colonel Lewis D. Campbell, Ohio; Colonel Wallace Campbell, U. S. C. Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel

John B. Campbell, West Virginia, Judge Advocate; Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew K. Campbell, Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin F. Campbell, Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Calvin D. Campbell, Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Campbell, Pennsylvania; Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Campbell, Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel William T. Campbell, Kansas; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas W. Campbell, Kentucky; Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh S. Campbell, Pennsylvania; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert F. Campbell, Maine; Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Campbell, Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Campbell, U. S. C. Infantry; Major John B. Campbell, Kentucky, Assistant Quarter-Master; Major Archibald B. Campbell, Pennsylvania, Surgeon; Major Benjamin B. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant General, brevet Major for distinguished gallantry in action; Major Charles F. H. Campbell, Pennsylvania, Surgeon; Major James Campbell, Illinois, Assistant Quarter-Master; Major Charles W. Campbell, New York, Paymaster; Major George W. Campbell, Illinois, Commissary; Major Charles H. Campbell, New York, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Joseph B. Campbell, U. S. A., additional aide-de-camp; Major Robert G. Campbell, Tennessee, Assistant Quarter-Master; Major George Campbell, New York; Major Douglas Campbell, New York; Major Aaron S. Campbell, Ohio; Major Charles C. Campbell, Illinois; Major William P. Campbell, Kentucky; Major Robert A. Campbell, Missouri; Major John L. Campbell, Illinois; Major James H. Campbell, Pennsylvania; Major James B. Campbell, New York; Major James R. Campbell, New York, Assistant Adjutant General, mentioned for gallant and

meritorious services at the Battle of the Wilderness, brevet Major for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Five Forks.

Serving in the Navy of the Union Government were: Lieutenant-Commander Marshal C. Campbell; Master Daniel A. Campbell; Surgeon N. L. Campbell; Surgeon William H. Campbell; Ensign Francis D. Campbell; Ensign Alexander D. Campbell; Ensign George C. Campbell; Ensign William G. Campbell; Engineer Thomas C. Campbell; Engineer William C. Campbell; Engineer Joseph Campbell; Engineer Albert B. Campbell; Engineer James C. Campbell; Engineer Alexander Campbell; Gunner Robert Campbell.

Brigadier General of Volunteers in the Civil War, John Allen Campbell, was born in Salem, Ohio, 1835. He began life as a printer, entering the Federal Army in 1861 as 2nd Lieutenant of Volunteers. Promoted Major and Assistant Adjutant General in 1862, he was, in 1865, given brevet rank as Brigadier General of Volunteers, "for courage in the field and marked ability and fidelity," at Red Mountain, Shiloh, Perrysville, Murfreesboro and through the Atlanta campaign. After being mustered out in 1866 he was, for a time, editorially connected with the *Leader* at Cleveland, Ohio. In October, 1867, he joined the Regular Army as 2nd Lieutenant, but was at once brevetted the different ranks to Lieutenant-Colonel. He served on the staff of General Schofield, and when that officer was appointed Secretary of War in President Johnson's cabinet, Colonel Campbell was his Assistant Secretary. In 1869, President Grant made him first Governor of the Territory of Wyoming, to which he was

reappointed in 1873. In 1875 he was third Assistant Secretary of State, and died in 1880.

Brigadier-General Cleaveland J. Campbell was born at New York City in 1836. He joined the Union Army and fought bravely, rising from a private to Lieutenant-Colonel. He rendered distinguished service on the occasion of the mine explosion at Petersburg, leading his regiment into the hottest of the fight, where he was seriously wounded by a shell, which wound ultimately caused his death. He received the brevet rank of Brigadier General in March, 1865, and died the following June.

Brigadier-General Charles Thomas Campbell was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, 1823, and, in 1847, entered the United States Army during the Mexican War, as Lieutenant, being promoted Captain the same year. In the Civil War he was commissioned Colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania Artillery. At Fair Oaks his horse was shot under him and he received two severe wounds. Taken prisoner with his whole regiment, he turned upon his captors and succeeded in carrying two hundred of them into the Federal lines as prisoners. He was promoted Brigadier General in 1863.

Enlisting in the ranks, George Campbell of New York, came home from his first enlistment as a Sergeant-Major. When the war ended he was a full-fledged Major. He took an active part in the Grand Army of the Republic and rose to be Department Vice-Commander of the New York State Encampment, with the title of General.

Another Campbell, who rose from the ranks was Major Douglas Campbell, of Cherry Valley, New York. He enlisted in the Union Army as a private

on the outbreak of war, and reached by promotion the rank of Major.

Allen Campbell was employed as Engineer of the Harbor Defense of the port of New York during the war; and in 1876 was Commissioner of Public Works of New York City. In 1880 he was elected Comptroller of the city, and in 1882 was unsuccessful candidate for Mayor.

Many Campbells fought with the forces of the Confederate States, but the records of the Southern Army are in many respects deficient, as compared to those of the Federal Government.

Assistant Secretary of War of the Confederate States, John Archibald Campbell, has already been mentioned.

Brigadier-General Alexander William Campbell was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1828. After graduating from West Tennessee College and being admitted to the bar, he enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861. He was placed on the staff of General Cheatham, promoted Colonel of the 34th Tennessee Infantry, and gained the rank of Brigadier General, with the command of the Cavalry Brigade, in 1864. He died in 1893.

Colonel Reuben Philander Campbell joined the Confederate States Army, served as Colonel of the 7th North Carolina Infantry, and was killed at the Battle of Gaines Mill, 27th June, 1862. He had formerly been Captain in the United States Army and served in the Mexican War, being mentioned for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Buena Vista.

Colonel Josiah A. P. Campbell, born in South Carolina, 1830, was one of the Mississippi Delegates to the Convention which organized the Con-



federate States. He served in the Confederate Army as Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, and Colonel of Cavalry. After the war he was elected Chief Justice of Mississippi, and as such is more fully referred to in Chapter VII.

Major James C. Campbell served with the Army of the Confederacy in the 48th Regiment, Virginia Volunteers. He was wounded at the Battle of McDowell, 8th May, 1862.

Captain Given Campbell of Kentucky was in command of the picked party of Confederate soldiers selected to accompany Mr. Davis, when it was urged upon him to escape, during the last days of the Confederacy. It has been said that he was one of the most gallant and intelligent officers in the Confederate service, and for that reason was chosen to command the small escort, who had all been picked as men to be relied on in any emergency.

William Patton Anderson Campbell joined the Confederate Navy when the war began, resigning from the United States Navy. He served through the war, and at the close went to Egypt, where he died in the service of the Khedive.

D. C. Campbell was Commissioner from Georgia to Delaware to make known the position of Georgia, in 1861; and in the Congress of the Confederate States at Montgomery, in the same year, J. A. P. Campbell was a Delegate from Mississippi.

Dr. Henry F. Campbell was in charge of the Georgia Hospital for the sick and wounded, in Virginia.

In the time of the War with Spain, 1898, the following officers of the name of Campbell held commissions in the United States Regular Army: Captain James A. Campbell; Captain Archibald



Campbell; Lieutenant Harry Rowland Campbell; Lieutenant William A. Campbell; Lieutenant Staley A. Campbell; Lieutenant John M. Campbell; Lieutenant Niel Angus Campbell.

Among officers who volunteered for service in the same war were: Colonel James R. Campbell, Illinois, 30th United States Infantry; Colonel Edward A. Campbell, New Jersey; Major Robert E. Campbell, Ohio; Major Perle A. Campbell, Ohio; Captain Arthur E. Campbell, Nebraska; Captain Thomas Campbell, 7th and 49th United States Infantry; Captain Charles S. Campbell, 28th United States Infantry; Captain Wright G. Campbell, Virginia; Captain Thomas R. J. Campbell, 47th United States Infantry; Lieutenant Tilman Campbell, Arkansas, 33rd United States Infantry; Lieutenant Alfred McB. Campbell, Mississippi; Lieutenant Bartley J. Campbell, 8th United States Infantry; Lieutenant William A. Campbell, Michigan; Lieutenant Edward K. Campbell, Ohio; Lieutenant Ernest W. Campbell, Minnesota; Lieutenant William A. Campbell, Kentucky; Lieutenant John Campbell, 30th United States Infantry; Lieutenant Frank Campbell, Maryland; Lieutenant James W. Campbell, Oregon; Lieutenant Henry F. Campbell, Pennsylvania; Lieutenant James A. Campbell, 5th United States Infantry; Lieutenant Frank Campbell, Nevada; Lieutenant James R. Campbell, Alabama; Lieutenant Robert H. Campbell, Mississippi; Lieutenant James A. G. Campbell, Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Guilford E. Campbell, 49th United States Infantry; Lieutenant Henry C. Campbell, Mississippi; Chaplain James O. Campbell, Ohio.

## CHAPTER VII



NOTABLE feature of the eighteenth century in America, was the movement of the settlers from the seaboard into the interior. In a preceding chapter we have seen that members of the Campbell family who early arrived in this country, in the main, settled in the seaboard districts of the new Colonies. Soon these coast regions became occupied, and we find the Campbells following the new trend of migration to the South and West. They crossed the Alleghanies, settled in the valleys of the Blue Ridge, and pushed on into Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Plying the axe and plow with untiring resolution, they pitched their tents deep into the bosom of the undeveloped country. With others of their race, —Highlanders, Lowlanders and Ulstermen—they were the true frontiersmen of the onward movement; the old warlike spirit of the clan fearing neither Indians nor the difficulties of the path, they thrust the outer bulwark further and further into the great land of the West.

Succeeding generations of these hardy pioneer Campbells have, in more peaceful times, obtained distinction and honor in each State and Territory. Amid milder institutions they have taken a notable part in the civil life of their country, and gained for themselves a front rank among the leaders of mind and intellect.

In the political life of the country the Campbell family has been represented in both houses of Congress.

Alexander Campbell was Senator from Ohio in the eleventh and twelfth Congresses, 1809 to 1813. He was descended from an old Argyllshire family, who removed to Ulster in 1612, their descendants first settling in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1740.

George W. Campbell was Senator from Tennessee in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth Congresses, 1811 to 1819. He was born in Tennessee, in 1768, and graduated from Princeton College. In February, 1814, he was appointed by President Madison, Secretary of the Treasury, which office he held until September, 1814, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was re-elected to the Senate. In April, 1818, Campbell became Minister to Russia, remaining abroad until 1820. Later he was appointed Judge of the United States District Court of Tennessee. He died in 1848.

John Campbell was Member of the House of Representatives from Maryland in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Congresses, 1801-1811. He was born in Charles County, Maryland, was Judge of the Orphans Court of that County, and died at Port Tobacco, in 1828.

George W. Campbell, who has already been mentioned as Senator, was Representative from Tennessee to the 8th, 9th and 10th Congresses, 1801-1807.

John W. Campbell was Representative from Ohio in the 15th to the 19th Congresses. He was born in Augusta County, Virginia, of the old Scottish family which settled there in 1740. Was Judge of

the United States Court for the District of Ohio. Died in 1833.

Samuel Campbell, Representative from New York to the 17th, 18th and 19th Congresses, 1821-1827, was born in Connecticut, and moved to Columbus, New York.

Robert B. Campbell was member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina in the 18th, 23rd and 24th Congresses. He was a native of South Carolina. He was appointed Consul General at Havana in 1842 by President Tyler.

John Campbell was Representative from South Carolina to the 21st, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Congresses. He was born in South Carolina, and practiced law at Brownsville and Parnassus. Died in 1845.

William B. Campbell, who is later mentioned as Governor of the State, was Representative from Tennessee to the 25th, 26th, 27th and 39th Congresses. He served in the Mexican War, as told in Chapter VI.

Thomas J. Campbell was Representative from Tennessee to the 27th Congress, 1841-1843. He was born in the State in 1786, and served as Clerk of the House of Representatives in the 30th and 31st Congresses, until his death at Washington in 1850.

John H. Campbell, Representative from Pennsylvania to the 29th Congress, 1845-1847, was born in Pennsylvania, and practiced as a lawyer. He died in 1868.

William W. Campbell, Representative from New York to the 29th Congress, 1845-1847, was born at Cherry Valley, New York, 1806. He was Justice

of the Superior Court of New York City from 1849 until 1855, and was elected a Judge of the State Supreme Court in 1857.

Lewis D. Campbell was Representative from Ohio to the 31st to 35th Congresses, 1849-1859, and to the 42nd Congress, 1871-1873. A native of Franklin, Ohio, he served in the Union Army as Colonel of Volunteers, 1861-1862. He was commissioned Minister to Mexico in 1866.

Thompson Campbell, Representative from Illinois to the 32nd Congress, 1851-1853, was born in Pennsylvania, and moved to Galena, Illinois. He was interested in mining, and died in California, 1868.

John P. Campbell was Representative from Kentucky to the 34th Congress, 1855-1857. Born in Kentucky, he was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1826.

James H. Campbell was Representative from Pennsylvania to the 34th, 36th and 37th Congresses. He was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 1820, and served as Minister to Sweden from 1864 to 1867. He died at Wayne, Pennsylvania, 1895.

Jacob M. Campbell, Representative from Pennsylvania to the 45th, 47th, 48th and 49th Congresses, was born in Allegheny Township, Pennsylvania, 1821. He served in the Union Army, rising to the rank of Brigadier General. Died, 1888.

James E. Campbell, mentioned later as Governor of the State, was Representative from Ohio to the 48th, 49th and 50th Congresses, 1883-1889.

Felix Campbell was Representative from New York to the 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st Congresses. He was born at Brooklyn, 1829, and died there in 1902.

Timothy J. Campbell, Representative from New York to the 49th, 50th, 52nd and 53d Congresses, was born in Ireland, 1840, of Scottish ancestry, coming to New York City when five years of age. Elected to the State Assembly, and as State Senator, prior to becoming Representative to Congress, he was made famous by his rejoinder to President Cleveland. The story is told that one day Campbell came to talk with Grover Cleveland, then Governor of New York, about a bill in the Governor's hands. The future President listened to Campbell's appeal for executive approval, and getting up from his chair, put his hand on Campbell's shoulder, saying kindly: "Tim, I can't sign this bill. It is unconstitutional." "Ah, what's the Constitution between friends," replied Campbell.

James R. Campbell was Representative from Illinois to the 55th Congress. He was born in Hamilton County, Illinois, 1853, and served in the Spanish War as Colonel.

Albert J. Campbell was Representative from Montana in the 56th Congress, 1899-1901. He was born at Pontiac, Michigan, 1857, and admitted to the bar in 1881.

Philip P. Campbell has been member of the House of Representatives from Kansas to all Congresses since the 59th, having been first elected in 1902 and re-elected for the ninth time to the 66th Congress, 1919-1921. He is a native of Nova Scotia, and moved with his parents to Kansas.

William W. Campbell was Representative from Ohio to the 59th Congress, 1905-1907. Born at Rochester, Vermont, 1853.

Guy E. Campbell, Representative from Pennsyl-



vania to the 65th and 66th Congresses, was born in West Virginia, 1871, and went to Allegheny County in 1889.

Connected with the 66th Congress, now in session are: Edward Kernan Campbell, Chief Justice of the Court of Claims of the United States, who was born at Abingdon, Virginia, 1858, and appointed Chief Justice of the Court in 1913; Richard K. Campbell, Commissioner of Naturalization; Walter N. Campbell, Chief of Finance Division, Bureau of Pensions; Ira A. Campbell, Admiralty Counsel to the United States Shipping Board, and Walter G. Campbell, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry.

Six members of the family have been Governors of States.

David Campbell was the 21st Governor of Virginia, 1837-1840. He was born in the State, at Royal Oaks, Botetout County, in 1779. In 1795, in his sixteenth year, he was appointed Ensign in the Militia, and in 1799 commissioned Captain of a company of Light Infantry which he raised. He studied law, but did not practice, and in 1812 was commissioned Major in the United States Army, being promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1813. He took part in the arduous campaigns on the St. Lawrence and toward Lake Champlain. On returning home, Colonel Campbell served as aide-de-camp to General Barbour, and was elected General of the 3rd Brigade of Virginia. He retired from the Governorship in March, 1840, and died in 1859.

William B. Campbell, a distinguished soldier of the War with Mexico, as told in Chapter VI, became Governor of Tennessee in 1851.



John A. Campbell was Governor of the Territory of Wyoming in 1869 and 1873.

James E. Campbell, Governor of Ohio, 1890-1891, was born at Middletown, Ohio, in 1843. He served in the Federal Navy during the Civil War, and later practiced law, being prosecuting attorney of Butler County, 1876-1880. He also served as Representative in Congress.

Thomas M. Campbell was elected Governor of Texas in 1906, inaugurated 1907, and re-elected in 1909. Born at Rusk, Texas, 1856, he was admitted to the bar in 1878. In July, 1892, he became general manager of the International and Great Northern Railroad, from which position he later resigned and resumed practice of the law.

Thomas E. Campbell was, on the face of the returns, elected Governor of Arizona in November, 1916, but relinquished office in December, 1917, after recount of votes. He was again elected Governor in November, 1918, for the term 1919-1921.

The judiciary of the different States includes many distinguished members of the Campbell family; and the name has at all times been prominently represented at the bar.

James V. Campbell, Chief Justice of the State of Michigan, was born at Buffalo, New York, in 1823. In 1826 his father removed to Detroit. James V. Campbell was admitted to the bar in 1844, and when thirty-four years of age was elected Justice, on the reorganization of the Supreme Court of Michigan, 1857. He continued on the bench for thirty-three years. In 1870 he was made professor of law in the University of Michigan.

Josiah A. P. Campbell, Chief Justice of the State

of Mississippi, was a native of South Carolina, having been born in Lancaster District, 1830. He was admitted to the bar of Mississippi in 1847. In 1861 he represented the State in the General Convention of the seceding States at Montgomery. On the outbreak of war he was elected Captain of an infantry company in the Confederate Army and later was Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment. He fought in the Battles of Iuka and Corinth, at the latter of which he was wounded while commanding his regiment. Jefferson Davis then appointed him to the rank of Colonel of Cavalry, in which capacity he served until the surrender of Lee. In 1865 he was chosen Circuit Judge, serving until called upon to take the test oath in 1870, when he resumed private practice. In 1876 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, and, in 1882, Chief Justice of the State, from which office he retired in 1894.

John Campbell, Chief Justice of the State of Colorado, was born in Monroe County, Indiana, 1853, and graduated at Iowa State University in 1879. He practiced law at Colorado Springs. In 1888 he was elected District Judge and Supreme Court Judge in 1895, being afterwards appointed Chief Justice of the State.

William W. Campbell, previously mentioned as a Representative in Congress, Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, published several works, the most notable being, "Annals of Tryon County;" "Memoirs of Mrs. Grant;" "Life and Writings of DeWitt Clinton," and "Sketches of Robin Hood and Captain Kidd." He died at Cherry Valley, 1881.

James Campbell, lawyer and Postmaster General in the administration of President Pierce, was born at Philadelphia in 1812. His father emigrated from Ireland. James Campbell was admitted to the bar in 1834 and was engaged in the Wheeling bridge case and the Dred Scott case. He became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1841, which office he held for ten years, when he was elected Attorney General for the State of Pennsylvania. On 7th March, 1853, President Pierce appointed him Postmaster General, which office he held until the end of the administration. During his tenure of office he reduced the rate of postage, introduced the registry system, stamped envelopes, and separated postage stamps. He resumed practice in Philadelphia, where he died in 1893.

Hugh Jones Campbell was born in Pennsylvania, 1831. When the Civil War broke out he was studying law at Muscatine, Iowa, and raised a regiment of volunteers, of which he was appointed Major, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1863, and Colonel, 1864. At the close of the war he finished his law studies and was later appointed a United States Circuit Judge. Campbell removed to what was then Dakota Territory in 1877, and was at the head of the movements for division of the Territory into North Dakota and South Dakota, and for admission into the Union. Throughout Dakota Campbell was popularly known as the Father of Statehood. He died in 1898.

In educational work many bearing the name of Campbell have occupied eminent positions in the universities and colleges of the country.

Samuel L. Campbell was second President of Washington and Lee University. He occupied the chair from 1798 until 1799.

William Henry Campbell, President of Rutgers College, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1808. He graduated from Dickinson College, in 1828. He went to Flatbush, L. I., and was a teacher at Erasmus Hall, being licensed by the Presbytery of New York in 1831. He was Principal of Erasmus Hall from 1834 until 1839. From 1841 to 1848 he devoted his time to church work in Albany, New York, when he accepted the position of Principal of Albany Academy. Dr. Campbell was elected President of Rutgers College in 1863, which position he held until he resigned in 1882. He was the author of "Subjects and Modes of Baptism;" "System of Catechetical Instruction," and other religious works.

Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., thirteenth President of St. John's College, Fordham, was born in New York City in 1848. Father Campbell was appointed Rector of St. John's College in 1885, and in 1889 became provincial of the New York-Maryland Diocese. Editor "Messenger of the Sacred Heart," 1900.

Prince Lucian Campbell became President of the University of Oregon in 1902. He was born at Newmarket, Missouri, 1861, and graduated at Harvard in 1886.

Ross Turner Campbell, President of Cooper College, Sterling, Kansas, 1910, was born at Clifton, Ohio, 1863.

Edmond Ernest Campbell, President of the Irving College and Music Conservatory, Mechanics-

burg, Pennsylvania, was born at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, in 1859, and graduated at Roanoke College, Virginia, 1879. Ph. D. Susquehanna University, 1893.

William Wallace Campbell, Director of Lick Observatory, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, 11th April, 1862, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1886, with the degree of B. S. He was appointed to the chair of mathematics in the State University of Colorado, where he remained until he became Instructor in Astronomy in the University of Michigan, in 1888. He was appointed Astronomer at Lick Observatory in 1891; Acting Director, 1900, and Director in 1901. In charge of the Lick Observatory Expedition to India, 1897-98, to observe the total eclipse of the sun. Also the Expeditions to Georgia, 1900; to Spain, 1905; to Flint Island, 1908, and to Kiev, Russia, 1914. He was Stillman Lecturer, Yale, 1909-10; Hale Lecturer, National Academy of Sciences, 1914. Received Lalande Prize, Paris Academy of Sciences, 1903; Gold Medal, Royal Astronomical Society, 1906; Draper Gold Medal, National Academy of Sciences, 1906; Janssen Prize (gold medal), Paris Academy of Sciences, 1910; Bruce Gold Medal, 1915. Author of "The Elements of Practical Astronomy," "Stellar Motions," and numerous papers on astronomical subjects.

Francis Joseph Campbell was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, in 1832. An accident in early childhood resulted in his total blindness. When eighteen years of age he was appointed Teacher of Music at the Tennessee State Institution for the Blind. Later, he taught music at the Wisconsin

Institution for the Blind, and became Professor of Music at the Perkins Institute, South Boston. Dr. Campbell was instrumental in founding the celebrated English Royal Normal College for the Blind. In 1871, he was attending a meeting in London connected with the education of the blind, when he decided to remain in that city and assist in teaching. Largely as a result of Dr. Campbell's efforts the Royal Normal College was founded.

John Lyle Campbell, elected Professor of Physics and Astronomy, Wabash College, 1850, was born at Salem, Indiana, 1827.

Theodorick Pryor Campbell, Dean of the General Faculty of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, was born at Nottoway, Virginia, 1861.

Henry Donald Campbell was elected Professor of Geology and Biology at Washington and Lee University, 1887. He was born at Lexington, Virginia, 1862, and graduated from Washington and Lee University, A. M., 1882; Ph. D., 1885. Dean of the University, 1906.

John Pendleton Campbell, elected Professor of Biology, University of Georgia, 1888, was born Cumberland, Maryland, 1863, and graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1885.

Killis Campbell, Professor of the University of Texas, was born at Enfield, Virginia, 1872, and graduated at College of William and Mary, 1894. He is author of "The Seven Sages of Rome" and edited "The Poems of Edgar Allan Poe."

Edward De Mille Campbell, Professor of Chemistry, University of Michigan, was born at Detroit, 1863. B. S., University of Michigan, 1886.

Douglas Houghton Campbell, Professor of Bot-



any, Stanford University, 1891, was born at Detroit, Michigan, 1859. Graduated from the University of Michigan, 1882; Ph. D., 1886.

Gabriel Campbell was Professor of Philosophy, Dartmouth University, 1893-1910. He was born at Dalrymple, Scotland, in 1838.

Donald Francis Campbell, Professor of Mathematics, Armour Institute, Chicago, 1900, was born at East River, Nova Scotia, in 1867. Ph. D., Harvard, 1898.

William Campbell, born at Gateshead, England, 1876; Associate Professor School of Mines, Columbia University and Lecturer on Metallurgy.

Campbells have ever taken a large share in the religious life of the community in which they were placed, and in this connection it is of interest to note that from a Campbell in this country a widely known religious denomination took its name. The Rev. Alexander Campbell, the founder of the "Campbellites," or Disciples of Christ, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1786; son of the Rev. Thomas Campbell, who emigrated to America in 1807. Alexander Campbell remained in Scotland to complete his studies at the University of Glasgow, and followed his father to America in 1809. The "rule of faith," which had always disturbed the adherents to the Presbyterian creed, appears to have raised doubts in the minds of both father and son, and in 1810, at Brush Run, Pennsylvania, they formed an independent society. They objected to any human creed, regarding the Bible as a sufficient rule of faith. At first they formed an alliance with the Baptist denomination, but the independence of the Campbellites caused annoyance, and they were



separated from the Baptist body in 1827, forming a sect of their own. Alexander Campbell was the leader of the sect, which increased in numbers rapidly. In 1823 he had commenced the issue of a publication called "The Christian Baptist," which ran to seven volumes. This was succeeded in 1830 by the "Millenial Harbinger," which became the recognized organ of his church. He founded Bethany College in 1840, serving as its President until his death, in 1866. He was a prolific writer, and published during his lifetime fifty-two volumes. His father died in 1854.

Even if it were possible, it would be out of place in a work of this nature to attempt an enumeration of the great body of Campbells who have, by their industry, genius and labor, achieved success and added to the comfort and prosperity of the nation. Illustrative, however, of the wide field covered by those bearing the name, mention may be made of the following:

Andrew Campbell, inventor, was born near Trenton, New Jersey, in 1821. In 1836 he left Trenton on foot, with no goal in view, and after a time found employment as a driver on a canal. He again started journeying westward, and came to Alton, Illinois. Here he constructed several labor-saving devices. In 1842 he removed to St. Louis, where he built an omnibus, called the "Great Western," the first used in the city, and accommodating forty-eight passengers. In 1847, Campbell again moved on, this time to Columbus, Missouri, where his inventive genius produced a machine for making match and pill boxes, which was very successful. Finding that attempts were being made to discover

how the machine was constructed, he destroyed it, and devoted his attention to bridge building. He next went to New York City, where he invented a feeder for printing presses, and built an automatic press, the first of the kind ever made. Also other presses, among them the first with table distribution ever constructed in the United States. He continued perfecting inventions in printing presses, and to him is due the credit for making the first press ever built that printed, inserted, pasted, folded and cut in one continuous operation. Campbell died in New York City in 1890.

Allen Green Campbell was born on a farm in Missouri in 1834, and earned his first few pennies selling gingerbread made by his widowed mother. He joined a party of gold hunters in 1856, and made his way to what is now Colorado. He mined in Montana and all States and Territories west of the Missouri, and traded on a large scale, giving employment to a great number of men. He was the chief force in the working of the Great Horn Silver Mine in Southern Utah.

William H. Campbell, inventor, was born in New York City, 1846. He entered the Navy, but retired therefrom in 1872 to become Secretary and General Manager of the American Duplex Company. He perfected the present system of railroad duplex tickets, and took out numerous patents in connection with the form and printing of railroad tickets. He died in 1906.

Allan Campbell, railroad president, was born in Albany, New York, in 1815. For the Chilian Government he built the first railroad ever operated in the South American continent. On his return to

the United States he became President of the New York and Harlem Railroad. During the Civil War he was in charge of the Harbor Defenses of New York, afterwards being at the head of the engineering department of the New York and Harlem Railroad. For several years he was President of the Consolidated Coal Company of Maryland.

Richard Orma Campbell was a native of Milledgeville, Georgia, born 1860. He was descended from an old Argyllshire family, one of whom came to this country at the end of the seventeenth century. Richard O. Campbell organized the R. O. Campbell Coal Co., of which he was President. Also President of the Campbell Coal Mining Company of Tennessee, and of other companies engaged in coal mining. He died at Atlanta, Georgia, 1912.

The "Campbell System" of dry farming takes its name from Hardy Webster Campbell. He was born at Montgomery Centre, Vermont, in 1850, and is the author of numerous works on soil culture and farming.

Alexander Campbell, the Brooklyn milk dealer, was the first to introduce sanitary glass bottles for milk. He was an Ulsterman.

Wendell Braxton Campbell, was President of the American Manufacturers Export Association in 1912.

Dr. Henry Fraser Campbell was born at Savannah, Georgia, in 1824. He attained an international reputation as a physiologist and gynecologist, and in the prevention of yellow fever and similar diseases. As previously mentioned, he was engaged in hospital work during the Civil War. He collab-

orated on "The Manual of Military Surgery," prepared for the use of Confederate surgeons, and was a voluminous writer on scientific and literary subjects.

Henry Huse Campbell, born at West Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1859, an international iron and steel expert, investigated the principles of open hearth process of making steel.

Andrew T. Campbell held the position of Chief Clerk in the Corporation Counsel's office of New York City, for the remarkable term of fifty years.

Dr. Matthew Campbell, who was generally known as the "Railroad Doctor," was probably the pioneer railroad surgeon of the United States. He was a native of Pittsburgh, born 1819, and died in 1902.

James W. Campbell, President of the First National Bank of Huron and other financial and industrial concerns, was born at Springfield, Illinois, in 1851.

John Alexander Campbell, A. M., Princeton, 1877; President of the Trenton Banking Company and President of the Trenton Potteries; was born at Shushan, New York, in 1856.

Frank Campbell, President of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Bath, New York, and Comptroller of the State of New York, 1892-1893, was born at Bath, New York, 1858.

John Alexander Campbell, President of the First National Bank of New Cumberland, and Judge of the First Judicial Circuit Court of West Virginia, was born in Ohio.

It has been truly said, that "books make up no small part of human happiness." We find several

American members of the family who have consequently added to what Pope calls "our being's end and aim."

Helen Campbell, author and journalist, was born at Lockport, New York, in 1839. Her first literary work was a series of stories for children; then in rapid succession she published a great number of works, including "His Grandmothers;" "Six Sinners;" "Unto the Third and Fourth Generation;" "Darkness and Daylight," "Household Economics;" "The Housekeeper's Year Book."

John Preston Campbell, born at Boston in 1849, by profession a lawyer, and author of several novels and plays, among the former, "Merl of Medevon;" "My Mate Immortal;" "The Women of Chalk;" "A Shadow in the Sand;" among the latter, "The Burwell Grove;" "Crownless Queen;" "The Kingdom of Quivera;" also poems.

Daisy Rhodes Campbell wrote "The Fiddling Girl;" "The Proving of Virginia;" "The Violin Lady." She was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1854.

Alexander Campbell, born 1814, was author of "The True Greenback." He died in 1898.

Walter Lowrie Campbell, author of "Civitas."

Robert Campbell published "A Pilgrimage to My Motherland."

Charles Campbell, born 1807, wrote "The History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia;" also "Some Materials for a Memoir of Burk." He died in 1876.

Marius Robison Campbell, author of "The Glacier National Park;" "Guide Book of the Western United States," and joint author of several other works, was born at Garden Grove, Iowa, 1858.

Douglas Campbell, born 1839, was author of "The Puritan in Holland, England and America." He died 1893.

Henry Colin Campbell, assistant editor of the *Milwaukee Journal*, was born at Wild Rose, Wau-shara County, Wisconsin. Author of "Wisconsin in Three Centuries."

Reau Campbell wrote a "Guide to Mexico," and other works on travel.

Loomis J. Campbell joint author of many educational works, including "A Pronouncing Handbook" and "A Handy Dictionary."

John Ten Brook Campbell, born Montezuma, Indiana, in 1833, was the author of many articles and pamphlets on finance, archæology, meteorology and natural history. By profession a civil engineer, and a descendant in the fourth generation of John Campbell, who is mentioned in the preceding chapter as a Captain of Minute Men in the Revolutionary War.

George Campbell, lawyer and author of "The Life and Death of Worlds;" "Island Home;" "The Greater United States of America;" and other works, was born in Yates County, New York. After being admitted to the bar, practiced law at Oswego, Kansas.

William Campbell published numerous works on metals, including "The Metallography of Copper;" "Lead; Tin; Antimony;" and "Notes on Metallography."

Rev. James M. Campbell, Congregational clergyman, was born in Scotland, 1840, and came to the United States in 1874. Author "Clerical Types;" "Unto the Uttermost;" "The Presence;" "The Place of Prayer in the Christian Religion."

Dr. James Alexander Campbell, author of a large number of papers on scientific topics and relative to his specialty as oculist and aurist, was born at Platteville, Wisconsin, in 1847. He published "Helps to Hear."

Prominent in the sister arts of Music and the Drama are:

John Bradford Campbell, composer of many songs, ballads and anthems, was born at Bloomington, Indiana, in 1856.

Le Roy B. Campbell, composed for piano, "Baba Yaga," "Scottish Romance," "Boat Song" and several anthems. Born Jasper, New York, 1873.

Charles D. Campbell, head of the Music Department, Indiana University, was born at Anderson, Indiana, 1877.

William W. Campbell, born 1871, Director of Music, Nebraska Institute for the Blind; Director of Music, Baird College, Clinton, Missouri.

Bartley Campbell, dramatist, was a native of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. Born in 1843, he commenced writing plays in 1871, his first play being "Through Fire." Among his many other productions were "Peril;" "The Big Bonanza;" "Clio;" "How Women Love;" "My Partner;" "Matrimony," and "Pacquita."

Craig Campbell, actor and singer, born London, Canada, 1884, was tenor soloist for six years at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City. Has played leading roles in many American productions, including "The Love Cure;" "The Red Rose," and latterly "On the Hiring Line."

Colin Campbell, "Little Alf," in the "Better 'Ole," is a native of Falkirk, Scotland, and played in mu-



sical comedy, "The Cherry Girl;" "The Orchid," and others. He came to the United States in 1912, and has appeared in "Peg o' My Heart;" "Out There," and "The Madonna of the Future."

John Patrick Campbell took a prominent part in the recent dramatic movement in Ireland, and came to this country in 1912, where he has directed and produced pageants and plays. He was born in Belfast, 1883.

It is interesting to note that the first to earn the title, "Ace," in the American Flying Corps, is a member of the Campbell family. Lieutenant Douglas Campbell was one of the first two American Airmen to down an enemy plane.

## CHAPTER VIII



CAMPBELL is now the surname of five families in the Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, namely, those of the Duke of Argyll, the Marquess of Breadalbane, Earl Cawdor, Baron Blythswood and Baron Stratheden and Campbell; the four first named taking descent, as already told, from cadets of the main line of Campbell of Lochow. The Earldom of Loudoun was long in the family of Campbell of Loudoun, which family ended in a daughter, Flora, heiress of the fifth Earl of Loudoun, who married Francis, first Marquess of Hastings, their descendant, Charles Edward Hastings Abney-Hastings being the present Earl of Loudoun.

The present Duke of Argyll is Niall Diarmid Campbell, tenth Duke, who is also Earl of Argyll, Marquess of Kintyre and Lorne, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount Lochow and Glenilla, Baron Campbell, Lord Lorne, Lord Inverary, Mull, Morvern and Tiry, Baron Sunbridge and Baron Hamilton. He was born 16th February, 1872, and in 1914 succeeded his uncle, the ninth Duke, who in 1871 married Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of the late Queen Victoria, but died without issue. The Duke of Argyll is also Hereditary Master of His Majesty's Household in Scotland, Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Keeper of Dunoon, Carrick and Dunstaffnage Castles, Admiral of the Western Isles, and Vice-Lieu-

tenant for Argyll. The principal seat of the ducal family is Inverary Castle. The heir presumptive to the title is the present Duke's cousin, Douglas Walter Campbell, only son of the late Lord Walter Campbell, third son of the eighth Duke.

The present head of the Breadalbane family is Gavin Campbell, first Marquess, who succeeded in 1871 as seventh Earl of Breadalbane, and was created Marquess in 1885. Born 1851, he is a Knight of the Garter and member of the Privy Council. He is also Earl of Ormelie, Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount of Tay and Paintland, Baron Breadalbane, and Lord Glenurchy, Benederaloch, Ormelie and Weick. Also Lieutenant-General of the Royal Company of Archers, the King's Bodyguard in Scotland, and has been Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland since 1907. The principal seats of the Marquess of Breadalbane are Taymouth Castle, Perthshire, and Craig, Argyllshire. The heir presumptive to the Earldom is his nephew, Iain Edward Herbert Campbell, born 1885.

The fifth, and present Earl Cawdor, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, was born in 1900, and succeeded to the title in 1914. His other titles are Viscount Emlyn and Baron Cawdor. Principal seats are Cawdor Castle, Nairn; Stackpole Court, Pembroke; Frensham Hall, Haslemere, and Golden Grove, Carmarthen.

The present Baron Blythswood, Archibald Douglas Campbell, fourth Baron, born 1870, succeeded his father in 1918. He is Major in the Scots Guards. The family seat is Blythswood House, Renfrew. His brother, Barrington Sholto Douglas Campbell, is the heir presumptive.

The Barony of Stratheden and Campbell is also held by a Campbell. The first Baron Campbell was Lord Chancellor Campbell, who was born 17th September, 1779, the son of a clergyman, for fifty years parish minister of Cupar, Fife. John Campbell entered as student at Lincolns Inn in 1800, and was called to the English bar in 1806, but it was not until 1827 that he "took silk" as a King's Counsel. He first became a Member of Parliament in 1830, in which year he was elected for Stafford, became Solicitor General in 1832, and was knighted. Appointed Attorney General in 1834, he was elected Member of Parliament for Edinburgh, for which he sat until 1841. While Attorney General, Sir John Campbell conducted the celebrated prosecution of John Frost, one of the Chartist leaders, who was found guilty of high treason; and he was also engaged in the case which arose out of the duel between the Earl of Cardigan and Captain Harvey Tuckett. In 1841, Campbell was for a short time Chancellor of Ireland, and was raised to the Peerage as Baron Campbell of St. Andrew's. In 1850, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, was elevated to the woolsack as Lord Chancellor of Great Britain in 1859, and died in 1861. Lord Campbell's most notable literary productions are the seven-volume work, "The Lives of the Lord Chancellors," and "Lives of the Chief Justices of England." His wife, whom he married in 1821, the eldest daughter of the first Baron Abinger, was in 1836, created Baroness Stratheden in her own right. The first Baron Campbell was succeeded by his eldest son, William Frederick Campbell, second Baron, who in 1860 had succeeded his mother as second

Baron Stratheden. He was succeeded, in 1893, by his brother Hallyburton George Campbell, third Baron Stratheden and Campbell, who was born in 1829, whose son, the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, Coldstream Guards, was killed in action, 1915, leaving a son, Alastair Campbell, born 1899, the next in line of succession.

The Scottish Judicial Title, Lord Skerrington (of Session) was assumed by William Campbell on appointment as one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland, 1908. He was born in 1855, son of the late Robert Campbell of Skerrington, Ayrshire, became Queen's Counsel in 1898, and was Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, 1905-1908.

Many of the ancient branches of the clan are now extinct, and new families bearing the name have arisen. Following are some of the present representatives of the extant older branches.

The ancient branch of Barcaldine is now represented by Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, third Baronet of Barcaldine and Glenure, who was born in 1856, and succeeded his father in 1880. He is Hereditary Keeper of Barcaldine Castle, Superior of Rannagulzion, Galray and Wester Denhead, Hilllock and Tullifergus, Perthshire; and of Achachrossan, Argyll. Also Secretary to the Order of the Thistle and member of the Royal Company of Archers. The ancestral seat of the family is the Black Castle of Barcaldine, Ledaig, Argyll. The baronetcy was created in 1831.

The present head of the Auchinbreck branch is Sir Charles Ralph Campbell, eleventh Baronet of Auchinbreck, born 1830. He was educated at Edinburgh and resides at Cheviot Hills, New Zealand.

His son and heir, Charles Ralph Campbell, is a Captain in the 2nd Life Guards. The baronetcy was created in 1628.

The Campbells of Succoth are now represented by Sir Archibald Spencer Lindsey Campbell, fifth Baronet, who was born in 1852, and succeeded his cousin in 1874. The title was created in 1808, and the family seats are, Garscube, Glasgow, and Crarae Lodge, Loch Fyne.

Sir John Bruce Stuart Campbell, second Baronet of Ardnamurchan, was born in 1877, and succeeded his father in 1915. The title was created in 1913, with precedence of 1804.

The head of the family of Aberuchill is now Sir Alexander Coldstream Campbell, seventh Baronet, who was born 1877, and succeeded his father, Colonel Sir Alexander Campbell, in 1914. Family seats are Aberuchill, and Kilbryde Castle, Perthshire. The baronetcy dates from 1668.

The ancient branch of Dunstaffnage is now represented by Angus John Campbell, born 1888. He is the twentieth Hereditary Captain and twenty-fourth Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage; Hereditary Warden and Marenycht of Lorn and Lord of the Barony of Connel. Dunstaffnage Castle is the family seat.

The head of the family of Campbell of Lochnell is John Lochnell Campbell, fourteenth Laird of Lochnell, born 1879. The principal seat of the family is Lochnell Castle. Other residences are Bonaw House, and Airds Bay House.

Colin Campbell, head of the Campbells of Jura, was born 1851. Principal seat, Jura House, Argyll.

The present representative of the branch of In-

verneill, and formerly of Ross, is Colonel Duncan Campbell, of Inverneill, Argyll, born 1842.

The Campbells of Stonefield are now represented by Colin George Pelham Campbell, of Stonefield, Tarbert, Loch Fyne, born 1872.

Duncan Campbell is the head of the branch of Ross. He was born in 1880, and the family seat is Tainish, Argyll.

James Archibald Campbell is now the representative of the branches of Achanduin and Barbreck. He was born in 1854. Family seat, Barbreck House, Loch-gilp-head, Argyll.

Lieut.-Colonel John Campbell of Kilberry, Argyll, born in 1872, is the head of the Campbells of Kilberry.

Branching from the ancient family of Campbell of Inverawe, the Campbells of South Hall are now represented by Colonel Edward Parker of South Hall, Colintrave, Argyll, who was born in 1851.

Vice-Admiral Henry Hervey Campbell, C.V.O.; C.B.; of Ardpatrik, Argyll, born 1865, commanded H. M. S. "Terrible," escort to the present King and Queen on their visit to India in 1905. Appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to King George V. He was first Governor to the Prince of Wales, 1911, and appointed Groom in Waiting to King George V in 1917.

Alastair Magnus Campbell of Auchendarroch, Argyll, was born in 1868.

Major Arthur Maxwell Mitchell Campbell of Auchmannoch, Ayrshire, was born in 1874.

The family of MacIver-Campbell of Ballochyle is now represented by MacIver Forbes Morison MacIver-Campbell, born 1867. The principal family



seats are Ballochyle, Argyll, and Morison House, Dumfriesshire.

The ancient family of MacIver-Campbell of Asknish ended in the daughter and heiress of James Duff MacIver-Campbell. This daughter, Margaret Agnes, succeeded to Asknish in 1883, and was married to Colonel Aylmer Vivian, who assumed the name of MacIver-Campbell, by royal license. Their grandson, Aylmer MacIver-Campbell, is now head of the family.

The Ormidale branch of the Campbell family also ended in a daughter, Catherine Helen Campbell, from whom Lieut.-Colonel Hardin Burnley-Campbell, the present representative of the family, is descended.

Sir John Home Purves-Hume-Campbell, eighth Baronet of Purves Hall, Berwickshire, was born 1879, and succeeded his cousin Sir Hugh Hume-Campbell in 1894. The baronetcy dates from 1665.

Other Baronets of later creation are:

Sir Guy Theophilus Campbell, third Baronet, of Thames Ditton, Surrey, was born in 1854 and succeeded his father in 1882. The title was created in 1815.

Sir Alexander Thomas Cockburn-Campbell, fifth Baronet, of Gartsford, Ross-shire, was born 1872 and succeeded his father in 1892. He resides at Wyndham, West Australia. Title created 1821.

Sir William Andrews Ava Campbell, fifth Baronet, of New Brunswick, born 1830, succeeded his brother, who was killed in action in 1916. Title created 1831.

The Rt. Hon. Sir James Henry Mussen Campbell, first Baronet, of Glenary, Co. Antrim, was born at

Terenure, Co. Dublin, 1851 and created Baronet, 1916. He was appointed Solicitor General for Ireland 1901; Attorney General for Ireland 1905 and 1916; and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, 1916.

Many of the name of Campbell are members of the orders of knighthood.

Lieut.-General Sir William Pitcairn Campbell, K. C. B., 1915. Served with the Camel Corps in the Soudan, 1884-1885; South African War; and G. O. C. Southern Command.

Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Campbell, K. C. B., 1916; D. S. O.; Peshawar, India.

General Sir William Campbell, K. C. B., 1911; was Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria and King Edward VII.

Sir Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell, K. C. V. O., 1910; son of Campbell of Islay; Groom in Waiting to Queen Victoria and King Edward VII; Deputy Ranger, Windsor Park until 1916.

Major Sir Maurice Alexander Campbell, K. C. M. G., 1914; Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies.

Colonel Sir Robert Neil Campbell, K. C. M. G.; C. B.; D. S. O.; Indian Medical Service.

Major-General Sir Walter Campbell, K. C. M. G.; Brigade Major Highland Brigade.

Sir John Stratheden Campbell, K. C. S. I., 1918; C. I. E.; Indian Civil Service; Commissioner of Kumaon.

Sir James Campbell, Kt., L. L. D.; of Garrows, Dunkeld. Knighted 1918; Chairman of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture.

Hon. Sir Marshall Campbell, Kt., of Muckle Neuk, Berea, Durban, Natal. Knighted 1916.

"What! another of the Clan!"—the Duke of

York's exclamation on the future Sir Colin Campbell's introduction as a candidate for an army commission, was certainly suited to the occasion, when we consider the truly remarkable number of Campbells who were distinguished Generals of the British Army, in the wars of the nineteenth century.

The most famous of these Generals, Sir Colin Campbell, Baron Clyde, Field Marshal, was the eldest son of a carpenter, named Macliver, in Glasgow, and Agnes Campbell of the family of the Campbells of Islay. He was born on the 20th October, 1792, and educated at the expense of his uncle, Colonel John Campbell, who introduced him to the Duke of York as a candidate for a commission in the army. It was then that the Commander in Chief exclaimed, "What! another of the Clan!" and the candidate was entered as Campbell, the uncle telling his nephew that, "Campbell is a good name to fight under." In 1808, he was commissioned as Ensign, and sailed with the expedition under Sir Arthur Wellesley. He fought in the Peninsula, 1810-1813, for his gallant conduct being recommended for promotion, and gazetted Captain. He then served in Nova Scotia, at Gibraltar, and in the West Indies. In 1841, he was ordered to China, receiving promotion to Colonel on the conclusion of peace. In 1844, he was made Brigadier-General and reached Calcutta, on 24th October, 1846, at the head of his regiment. His services in India, at this time, were recognized by his being made a K. C. B. in 1849. Sir Colin commanded the Highland Brigade at the Battle of Alma, 1854, and the first division in the Crimea, 1854-1855. As Commandant at Balaklava, he directed the famous repulse of the Russian in-

fantry column by the 93rd Highlanders. On 11th July, 1857, the news of the mutiny in India arrived in England, and Lord Palmerston offered Sir Colin the command in chief. He arrived in Calcutta in August, assumed command of the army and finally suppressed the Indian Mutiny and saved the British Empire in India. Sir Colin's Relief of Lucknow was a memorable incident of the Mutiny; and the moment when the Highland lassie, amid the hard pressed watchers of the beleaguered city, heard the first far distant sound of the war pipes of Sir Colin and his Highlanders, has been immortalized in song and story.

"The Hielanders! O! dinna ye hear  
The slogan far awa?"

\* \* \* \* \*

"Then Jessie said 'The slogan's dune  
But can ye no hear them noo?  
The Campbells are coming! It's nae a dream  
Our succors hae broken through.' "

Rewards were showered upon him. He was promoted General and made Colonel of his beloved 93rd Highlanders. He was made Knight of the Star of India (K. S. I.) on the foundation of the order, and on 3rd July, 1858 was elevated to the peerage as Lord Clyde of Clydesdale. The East India Company voted him a pension of £2,000 a year. He was made a Field Marshal in 1862. His last days solaced by the love of the whole nation, the great soldier of fortune died on the 14th August, 1863. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Others of the noted Generals who brought fame and distinction to the name of Campbell in the annals of the wars of this period were:

General Sir Archibald Campbell and his son, Major-General Sir John Campbell. Sir Archibald was born in 1769, and after a brilliant military career in India and Burma was created a Baronet in 1831. In recognition of his services in the action against Ava, the capital of Burma, he was granted special arms and the motto "Ava," by royal license. He died in 1843.

His son, Sir John, born 1807, served as aide-de-camp to his father in the first Burmese War. He was Brigadier General at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and was promoted Major General. Hearing of the intended assault on the Great Redan, he volunteered to lead the detachments of the 4th Division to the attack, and, on 18th June, 1855, was killed, displaying "a courage almost amounting to rashness," when he rushed out of the trenches and fell at once in the act of cheering on his men.

Another father and son were, Lieut-General Colin Campbell and his son, Major-General Sir Guy Campbell. Colin Campbell was born in 1754, second son of John Campbell of the Citadel, Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. He served in the American War of Independence, and in the West Indies, during the war with France. Later, he was in command in Ireland, and Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar at the most critical period of the Peninsular War. He was made Lieut.-General in 1811 and died at Gibraltar, 1814.

His son, Major-General Sir Guy Campbell, born 1786, was created a Baronet in recognition of the important military services rendered by his father. Sir Guy served in the Peninsular War and was made Major General in 1841. He died in 1849.

Lieut.-General Sir James Campbell, eldest son of Campbell of Inverneill, was born in 1737, served in India, the Channel Islands, Ireland and the Mediterranean. Was Governor and Commander in Chief of the Ionian Islands, and was created a Baronet in 1818. Died 1819, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Major-General Sir James Campbell, born 1773, was Captain of the 42nd Highlanders, or Black Watch, 1794. He was engaged in the capture of Minorca and served in India under Sir Arthur Wellesley. He commanded a brigade in the Peninsular War, taking part in the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and of Badajoz. At the Battle of Vittoria he was severely wounded. Was made K. C. B. in 1822, and died in Paris in 1835.

Major-General Sir John Campbell, born 1780, served first in the Hussars in Spain and later in the Portuguese Army. He was knighted in 1815 and died in 1863.

Major-General Sir Niel Campbell of Duntroon, born 1776, was, at the time, believed to have connived at Napoleon's escape from Elba. He served through the Peninsular War and with the Russian Army in Poland. Campbell was knighted in 1815, and selected to be the British Commissioner to accompany Napoleon to Elba. While Campbell was on a visit to Italy, 17th to 28th February, 1815, Napoleon effected his escape. Many people believed Campbell was bribed, but the British Government at once declared his behavior had been quite satisfactory. He served at the Battle of Waterloo. In 1825 he was promoted Major General and Governor of Sierra Leone, where he died in 1827.



General Sir Colin Campbell, son of John Campbell of Melford, saw service in India and accompanied Sir Arthur Wellesley through most of his campaigns. He took part in the storming of Badajoz and in nine general engagements. He was made a K. C. B. and a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. In 1815, he was attached to the staff of the Duke of Wellington and was present at the Battle of Waterloo. Later he was Lieut.-Governor of Tobago, of Nova Scotia, and Governor of Ceylon. Died 1847.

In the more peaceful walks of life, in the old country, we also find many notable members of the family.

John Campbell, born in Edinburgh 1766, was one of the founders of the Scottish Religious Tract Society. He was a classfellow of Sir Walter Scott at the High School of Edinburgh, and published many works giving accounts of his African and other missionary travels. Died 1840.

Rev. Colin Campbell, M. A.; B.D.; D.D.; Minister of the parish of Dundee, and past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, Scotland, was born at Campbelltown, Argyllshire, 1848. He officiated before the late Queen Victoria at Balmoral Castle and Crathie Parish Church, almost every year from 1883 to 1900. Also author of "Sen-nofer's Tomb at Thebes"; "Two Theban Queens"; "The Miraculous Birth of King Amon-hotep III"; and other Egyptian studies, and many theological works.

Rev. Joseph William Robert Campbell, M. A., President of the Methodist College, Belfast, was born at Clough, Newtownbutler, County Fermanagh, 1853. Appointed Commissioner of Educa-



tion in Ireland and Dean of Residences, Queen's University, Belfast.

Rev. Reginald John Campbell was born in London, 1867, of Scottish Ulster descent. After taking his degree at Christ Church, Oxford, he entered the Congregational ministry in 1895, and from 1903 to 1915 was minister of the City Temple, London. In 1916 he was ordained in the Church of England, and became attached to the staff of Birmingham Cathedral. He was appointed Vicar of Christ Church, Westminster, 1917. He is the author of a great number of publications, including, "The Restored Innocence"; "The Keys of the Kingdom"; "The Song of Ages"; "The Ladder of Christ"; "The War and the Soul"; "Words of Comfort"; and many articles and sermons.

The poet, Thomas Campbell, at the age of sixty-one truly described the quality of his own genius,—  
"I believe when I am gone, justice will be done me  
in this way—that I was a pure writer." He was born in Glasgow in 1777, and educated at Glasgow University. For a time he was a tutor in Mull and Argyllshire. He had written ballads and poems during his university days, and in 1799 he published "The Pleasures of Hope," which was received with extraordinary favor. It was followed in 1880, by the stirring naval ode, "Ye Mariners of England." No lines are better known among English readers than the opening verse,

"Ye Mariners of England!

That guard our native seas;

Whose flag has braved, a thousand years,

The battle and the breeze!"

In 1880 and 1881, he travelled in Germany and Denmark, one result of his travels being the well known poem, "Hohenlinden." Among his best known poems are, "Lord Ullin's Daughter"; "Lochiel's Warning"; "Battle of the Baltic"; "Glenara"; "Exile of Erin"; "Theodoric"; and "Gertrude of Wyoming." His last poem, "The Pilgrim of Glencoe," appeared in 1842. He was Rector of Glasgow University from 1826 until 1829. He died on 15th June, 1844, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Alexander Campbell, born 1764, was author of "An Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland; "A Journey from Edinburgh."

Harriette Campbell, novelist, was born at Stirling in 1817. Her first published work was, "Legends of the Lochs and Glens." Her first novel, "The Only Daughter," was published in 1839, and other novels included, "The Cardinal Virtues," and "Katherine Randolph."

John Francis Campbell of Islay was born in 1822, and educated at Eton and Edinburgh. His best known works were, "Popular Tales of the West Highlands," and a series of Gaelic texts under the title, "Leabhair na Fenine." Also publications on natural science.

Joseph Campbell, born 1879, wrote, "Irishry"; "The Gilly of Christ"; "Judgment"; and "The Rushlight."

Frances Campbell, novelist, author of "Love the Atonement"; "Two Queenslanders"; "A Pillar of Dust"; "Dear Love," and other novels.

R. W. Campbell, author of "The Kangaroo Marines"; "The Making of Micky McGhee."

Lewis Campbell, born at Edinburgh, 1830, was Professor of Greek at St. Andrew's University, and produced editions of Sophocles, Plato, and many translations. He collaborated on the "Life of Jowett." In 1904, he edited a collection of Thomas Campbell's poems.

John A. Campbell wrote, "The Royal Families of Scotland."

Rev. John Gregorson Campbell, author of "Superstitions of the Highlands"; "Waifs and Strays of Celtic Tradition"; "Witchcraft and Second Sight."

Douglas Houghton Campbell published "The Structure and Development of Mosses and Ferns."

Lady Archibald Campbell, wife of the second son of the eighth Duke of Argyll, is the originator of pastoral plays in Europe. In these plays she has appeared in many parts, among others, Orlando, Fair Rosamond and Oberon. She is the author, and managed, "Tam Lin," the Scottish ballad play produced in Edinburgh. Also dramatized "Cap and Bells," and is author of, "Rainbow Music," and many articles on the drama and West Highland lore.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, English actress, was born in London in 1865, and in 1884 married Captain Patrick Campbell, who was killed in the Boer War, 1900. She first became prominent at the Adelphi Theatre, London, in 1892, and next year appeared in the sensation, "Second Mrs. Tanqueray." For many years she occupied a position in the first rank of English actresses, appearing with Forbes Robertson in Macbeth; also in "The Notorious Mrs. Ebb-smith" and "Magda." She has paid successful visits to America.

Thomas Campbell, sculptor, was born in Edin-

burgh in 1790. One of his first works was a seated statue of the Princess Pauline Borghese, now at Chatsworth. He exhibited various works at the Royal Academy. Others of his productions include, monument to the Duchess of Buccleuch, and a statue of Queen Victoria at Windsor.

Miss Dorothy Campbell was British Woman Golf Champion in 1909 and 1911. The first time the American Women's National Championship left America was on her victory in 1909.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, English Prime Minister, was born in 1836, the second son of Sir James Campbell, Lord Provost of Glasgow. He assumed the name of Bannerman in 1872, in compliance with the will of his uncle, Henry Bannerman.

The Campbells, like so many of the old Scottish families, have ever taken a notable part in the building of the British Empire. Mention has been made of those of the name who assisted in the brilliant military achievement of the imperial forces; and to these should be added the names of other Campbells, who, in various walks of life, have brought distinction to the name in every quarter of the globe.

John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, P. C., K. T., G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O., ninth Duke of Argyll, was Governor General of Canada from 1878 to 1883. The Duke can also be properly included among Canadian poets. Among his poetical works are, a Canadian "National Hymn"; "Qu'Appelle Valley"; "Alberta"; and "Quebec."

Sir W. Campbell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, originally served in the army, and fought in the American Revolutionary War. After the peace of

1783, he resided in Nova Scotia, and was called to the Bar. Subsequently he went to Cape Breton, where he was appointed Attorney General and was a member of the Assembly. In 1811, he was appointed Judge in Upper Canada, and, in 1825, was elevated to the Chief Justiceship, which he held until 1829, when he retired and received the honor of knighthood.

Robert Campbell occupied a prominent place among the explorers of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1852 and 1853.

Sir Alexander Campbell, born 1821, was one of the Fathers of Confederation and a Delegate to the Quebec Conference, October, 1864. He also served as Commissioner of Crown Lands. Died 1892.

Robert Peel William Campbell, M. A., LL. B., D. C. L., K. C., born St. Hilaire, Quebec, 1853, was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Quebec. Became Clerk of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in 1909.

Hon. Colin H. Campbell, lawyer and statesman, was born at Burlington, Ontario, in 1859. He became K. C. in 1893, and is author of much varied and important legislation. His grandfather came from Argyllshire in 1807.

Hon. Archibald Campbell, born Ridgetown, County Kent, Ontario, 1846. Was president of Campbell Milling Company; elected Member of the Dominion House for Kent, 1887-1888, 1891-1896; for West York, 1901 and 1904. Called to the Senate, 1907, and became Chairman of the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons. Also of the Railway Committee.

Isaac Campbell, K. C., lawyer and statesman, was born at Morpeth, Ontario, 1853.

Archibald William Campbell, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, was born at Wardsville, Ontario, in 1863. Good Roads Commissioner, Ontario, 1896 and Deputy Minister of Public Works, Ontario, 1900. Popularly known as "Good Roads Campbell."

R. H. Campbell was appointed Director of Forestry, Ottawa, 1917.

Dr. George W. Campbell, born 1810, was of an old Argyllshire family. He graduated at Glasgow University in 1832, and came to Canada the same year, being, in 1833, appointed to the chair of surgery, and lecturer on obstetrics, at McGill University. He was elected Dean in 1862, and held that post until his death in 1882.

Dr. Francis Wayland Campbell, of Montreal, was born in 1837, and graduated at McGill University in 1860. He was first Registrar of the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College in 1871. In 1883, he was elected Dean and Professor. For ten years he was Secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec. During the long period of forty-three years he was connected with the Militia of Canada, and rose to the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel. He died in 1905.

Percy Gerald Cadogan Campbell, M. A., Professor of Romance Languages, Queen's University, was born in 1878. B. A. Oxford (Balliol Coll.), 1902.

Alexander Charles Campbell, B. A., Principal of St. John's Technical High School, Winnipeg, 1910, was born at Dominionville, Ontario, 1875.

Professor John Campbell contributed many valu-

able historical and archæological papers to the Canadian Institute.

Rev. George M. Campbell, a descendant of the Campbells of Inverary, born Wallace, N. S., in 1853, filled many important pastorates in the Methodist Church.

Rev. John Campbell was born in Argyllshire in 1845, related to the family of Sir Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde. He came to Canada in 1851. He was Moderator of the Synod of British Columbia. Author of many magazine articles.

Rev. Robert Campbell, D. D., was Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and for upwards of fifty years one of the foremost members of that Church.

Thomas W. Campbell, born at Three Rivers, Quebec, in 1851, was first ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1879. He afterwards became a Reformed Episcopal clergyman, and was elected Bishop of that Church in Canada in 1891, and presiding Bishop in 1894. He united with the Presbyterian Church in 1898.

P. Campbell, formerly an officer in the 42nd Highlanders, published an account of his travels in the interior of North America in 1791 and 1792.

One of the best known of Canadian poets, William Wilfred Campbell, was born at Berlin, Canada, in 1861. He studied for the Church of England, but retired from the Church and entered the Civil Service. Among the most notable of his many lyric and dramatic publications are, "Lake Lyrics"; "The Dread Voyage"; "Beyond the Hills of Dream"; "Snowflakes and Sunbeams"; "Empire of the Sea"; "Coronation Ode"; "War Lyrics."



Duncan Campbell, author of "History of Nova Scotia"; "History of Prince Edward Island."

Robert Henry Campbell, author of "Manitoba"; "Forest Fires"; "The Relation of Forestry to the Development of the Country."

Rev. Robert Campbell published a "History of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, St. Gabriel St., Montreal."

Francis Wayland Campbell, author of "The War of 1812."

Major-General Alexander H. E. Campbell, born at Madras, India, 1835, after service in India, retired in 1886, and became Judge of the Nizam of Hyderabad's Court from that date until 1896.

Sir James MacNab Campbell, K. C. I. E., 1897, Indian official and compiler of the "Bombay Gazetteer," was born at Patrick, Scotland, in 1846. He died in 1903.

Richard Hamilton Campbell, C. I. E., Indian Civil Service, of the family of Campbell of Barcaldine, was Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, 1891-1892; and District Magistrate, 1896-1909. Private Secretary to the Maharajah of Mysore, 1909-1913.

John Gordon Drummond Campbell, of Craignish, was born in 1864. Educated at Charterhouse and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford, he was called to the Bar at Lincolns Inn, 1890. He was Education Adviser to the King of Siam, 1899-1901. Author of "Siam in the Twentieth Century," and contributor to the Encyclopædia Britannica.

Archibald Young Gipps Campbell was born in 1872, and educated at Westminster and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Entered the Indian Civil Service, 1895,

and was Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, 1906-1912. Collector 1912-1913; President, Corporation of Madras, 1913; and member of Weights and Measures Committee, India, 1913-1914.

James Argyll Campbell, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Government School of Medicine, Singapore, was born at Brisbane, Australia, 1884.

Henry Cooke Campbell, I. S. O., 1908, was Presiding Judge of the Native High Court, Natal.

Right Rev. Archibald Ean Campbell, was Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, and was translated to Mashonaland in 1907.

Alexander Malcolm Campbell, I. S. O., 1914, has been Government Secretary at Papua, New Guinea, since 1908.

W. Telfer Campbell was appointed Colonial Secretary, Gambia, in 1912.

The "Mystery V. C.," gained early in February, 1917, no mention being made of the deed by which it was earned, is of special interest to those of the clan, for it was gained by Captain Gordon Campbell, a young New Zealander, in command of a mystery ship in the North Sea.

## CHAPTER IX



GREAT Scotsman, Thomas Carlyle, has said, "By symbols man is guided and commanded, made happy, made wretched," and the emblems used by our fathers in days gone by are well worthy of being remembered. More than seventy Armorial Bearings are recorded in the Lyon Register of Arms, as having been granted or confirmed to members of the family of Campbell. These arms are, in every case, those of the heads of the branch of the family, a Scottish Clan, as such, having no distinctive Armorial Bearings. All arms for the name of Campbell are gyronny of eight, that is the shield is divided into eight gyrons, formed by lines drawn from the sides and meeting in the fesse, the centre. The crest of the Boar's Head, carried in the arms of Argyll, arose from a hardy achievement of the ancestor, Diarmid o' Duibhne. The circumstance alluded to was a memorable hunting of the wild boar at Glenshie, in Perthshire, when Diarmid killed a boar of monstrous size, in attempting the life of which several had perished. He was so severely wounded that he soon after died, and was buried near Glenshie, where there are two places known by the names of Leab-in-tuirk, or the Boar's head, and Uie Diarmid, or the grave of Diarmid.

The crest yields in honor to none of the heraldic insignia. It was the emblem that served, when the banner was rent asunder and the shield broken, as

a rallying point for the Knight's followers. Many branches of the family bear their distinctive crest. For instance, the hart's head of the Campbell of Inverawe, borne in regard to the deer they have on the great mountain of Cruachan. The supporters, another of the heraldic insignia, originated from the custom of the knights exhibiting their armorial shields upon the barriers and pavilions on the occasion of a tournament. Pages and esquires attended to watch their master's escutcheons, and on these occasions they assumed grotesque and fantastic costumes, clothing themselves in the skins of lions or bears, and hence the variety of supporters carried in the arms of the different branches.

Many of the Armorial Bearings of the Campbells in the Lyon Register are no longer in use, but among those still extant, the following are of most general interest.

The Armorial Bearings of the Duke of Argyll: Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight, or and sable, for Campbell; 2nd and 3rd, argent, a lymphad or galley, her sails furled and oars in action, all sable, flag and pennant flying gules, for Lorn.

Crest—A boar's head couped or, armed argent, langued gules.

Supporters—Two lions guardant, gules.

Mottoes—*Vix ea nostra voco*; and over the crest, *Ne obliviscaris*.

Behind the arms of Argyll are two honorable badges in saltire, viz: 1st, a baton, gules, semée of thistles or, ensigned with imperial crowns proper, thereon the crest of Scotland. The other badge is a sword, proper, hilt and pommel or. The two

badges are borne for Hereditary Great Master of the King's Household in Scotland, and Justice General of Argyllshire.

The Marquess of Breadalbane. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight, or and sable, for Campbell; 2nd, argent, a lymphad or galley sable, sails furled oars in action, flags and pennants flying, for Lorn; 3rd, or, a fesse chequy azure and argent, for Stewart.

Crest—A boar's head, erased, proper.

Supporters—Two stags proper, attired and unguled, or.

Motto—Follow me.

Earl Cawdor. Arms. Quarterly, 1st, or, a hart's head caboshed, sable, attired gules, for Calder; 2nd, gyronny of eight, or and sable, for Campbell; 3rd, argent, a lymphad, oars in action, sable, for Lorn; 4th per fesse azure and gules, a cross or, for Lort.

Crest—A swan, proper.

Supporters—Dexter, a lion guardant, gules; sinister, a hart, proper.

Mottoes—Over the crest, *Candidus cantabit moriens*; under the arms, *Be Mindful*.

Baron Blythswood. Arms. 1st and 4th grand quarters, counterquartered, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight, or and sable, each charged with a trefoil, slipped and counterchanged; 2nd and 3rd argent, a lymphad, sable; 2nd and 3rd grand quarters, argent, a fesse chequy, gules, and of the first, between three mullets in chief, azure, a human heart in base, proper.

Crests and Mottoes—A lymphad, motto over, *Vincit labor*; an oak tree with a lock hanging upon one of the branches, motto over, *Quæ serata segura*.

Supporters—On the dexter, a savage wreathed about the temple and loins with laurel, and holding in the dexter hand a club resting on the exterior shoulder, proper, around his neck a gold chain pendent therefrom an escutcheon, argent, charged with a human heart, gules; on the sinister, a lion gules, gorged with a collar flory counterflory, or, and pendent therefrom an escutcheon, argent, charged as the dexter supporter.

Baron Stratheden and Campbell. Arms. Gyronny of eight, or and sable, within a bordure engrailed, quarterly, or and azure, charged with eight buckles, counterchanged.

Crest—A boar's head erased gyronny of eight or and sable.

Supporters—As Lord Stratheden, on either side a buck, argent; as Lord Campbell, on either side a lion guardant, gules.

Campbell of Lochnell. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight, or and sable, for Campbell; 2nd argent, a boar's head, azure; 3rd Lorn, as in Argyll.

Crest—A dexter hand holding a lance bendways, proper.

Supporters—Dexter, a lion guardant; sinister, a swan.

Motto—Audaces juvo.

Campbell of Inverawe. Arms. Gyronny of eight, or and sable, a bordure wavy azure charged with eight salmon naiant, argent.

Crest—A hart's head, proper.

Campbell of Dunstaffnage. Arms. Quarterly, 1st, azure, a castle triple-towered argent, masoned sable, standing on a rock proper, doors and windows,

gules, on the top of the middle tower a cock, and on each of the others an eagle, or; 2nd, gyronny of eight, or and sable; 3rd, or, a fesse chequy, azure and argent; 4th, gules, a boar's head caboshed, or, between a crescent and a spur rowel, argent, in fesse.

Crest—An anchor in pale, azure.

Motto—Vigilando.

Campbell of Barbreck. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight, or and sable; 2nd, argent, a sword, gules, pommel and hilt, sable; 3rd argent, a castle triple-towered, sable.

Crest—A lion's head, front faced.

Motto—I beare in minde.

Campbell of Succoth. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Campbell, gyronny of eight, engrailed, or and sable; 2nd and 3rd, Wallace of Ellerslie, a lion rampant, argent, within a bordure, counter compony, argent and azure.

Crest—A camel's head, couped, proper.

Supporters—Dexter, a lion rampant guardant; sinister, a savage, wreathed about the temple and loins, all proper.

Mottoes—Labore et perseverantia; Labor omnia superat.

Campbell of Ardnamurchan. Arms. Quarterly, 1st, or, a stag's head caboshed, sable, attired gules; 2nd, argent, a galley, sails furled and oars in action, sable; 3rd, gyronny of eight, or and sable; 4th, a fesse chequy, azure and argent.

Crest—A swan, proper.

Motto—Be mindful.

Campbell of Ottar. Arms. Gyronny of eight, ermine and sable.



Crest—A hand in pale, holding a dirk erect, proper.

Motto—*Pro patria semper.*

Campbell of Auchinbreck. Arms. Gyronny of eight, ermine and purple.

Crest—A dexter hand, proper, holding a spur, or.

Motto—*Forget not.*

Campbell of Barcaldine and Glenure. Arms. Quarterly, 1st, gyronny of eight, or and sable, Campbell, on a dexter canton, argent, a bend sable, between a unicorn's head, erased in chief, and a cross crosslet fitchée in base, gules, Dennistoun; 2nd, or, a fesse chequy, azure and argent, Stewart; 3rd, argent, a galley, sable, oars in action, Lorn; 4th, gyronny of eight, or and sable, Campbell, on a dexter canton, gules, two bars, of the first, Cameron; all within a bordure quarterly, or and sable.

Crest—A man in full Highland garb, holding in his dexter hand a claymore, and on his sinister arm a target, all proper.

Supporters—A leopard and a stag, both proper.

Motto—*Paratus sum.*

Campbell of Aberuchill. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a gyronny of eight, or and sable; 2nd, argent, a lymphad, her oars in action, sable; 3rd, or, a fesse chequy, azure and argent; all within a border, ermine.

Crest—A lion guardant, crowned with laurel and holding in his dexter paw a sword, proper, hilted and pommelled, or, and in the sinister a dag or Highland pistol.

Supporters—Two bloodhounds regardant collared and leished, or.

Motto—*Sequitur victoria fortes.*

Campbell of Cessnock. Arms. Gyronny of eight, or and sable, a bordure gules, charged with eight escallops of the first, a canton gyronny of eight, ermine of gules.

Crest—A phoenix's head erased, or.

Motto—*Constanter et prudenter.*

Campbell of Craignish. Arms. A shield gyronny of eight, or and sable, suspended from the mast of a lymphad, sable.

Crest—A boar's head, erased, proper.

Motto—*Fit via vi.*

Campbell of Ardentinnny. Arms. Gyronny of eight, sable and or, a bordure of the first charged with eight crescents of the second.

Crest—Two oars of a galley in saltire, proper.

Motto—*Terra mareque fide.*

Campbell of Skipness. As Ardentinnny.

Campbell of Glenlyon. Arms. Quarterly as Breadalbane, in the centre of the quarters a man's heart, gules, crowned or.

Crest—A demi lion, proper, with a collar gyronny of eight, or and sable, and holding in his dexter paw the heart, as in the arms.

Motto—*Quæ recta sequer.*

Campbell of Ardkinglass. Arms. Gyronny of eight, sable and or, a bordure of the second.

Crest—A galley, oars in action, proper.

Motto—*Set on.*

Campbell of Shawfield and Islay. Arms as Ardentinnny.

Crest—A griffin erected holding the sun within his forepaws, proper.

Motto—*Fidus amicus.*

Campbell of Lawers. Arms. Gyronny of eight, or and sable, a bordure vair.

Crest—A boar's head erected and erased, or.

Motto—Fac et spera.

Campbell of Auchmannoch. Arms. Gyronny of eight, gules and ermine, quartering Mure of Blacklaw.

Crest—A double headed eagle rising from flames, looking towards the sun.

Motto—I bide my time.

Campbell of Jura. As Lochnell.

Campbell of Duntroon. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight, or and sable; 2nd, argent, a galley, oars in action, sable, surmounted by a boar's head erased, or; 3rd, azure, a tower, argent, masoned sable; all within a bordure ermine.

Crest—Issuing out of the top of a tower, two arms drawing an arrow in a bow, all proper.

Motto—Agite pro viribus.

The following families of the name of Campbell all bear the gyronny of eight, with the crests and mottoes named:

Of Moy—Crest, A swan; Motto, Be ever mindful.

Of Mochaster—Crest, A boar's head; Motto, Sequor.

Of Glenfalloch—Crest, A man's heart transpierced with a dart; Motto, Thiss farr.

Of Lix—Crest, A boar's head; Motto, Deo Volente.

Of Auchawillig—Crest, Two oars of a galley in salire; Motto, Armis et fide.

Of Dunoon—Crest, as Auchawillig; Motto, Vis et fides.

Of Glenfeochan—Crest, A stag's head; Motto, Mar bu mhiann dom.

Of Glenfeochan—Crest, A stag's head; Motto, Ulterius et Melius.

Of Gargunnock—Crest, A stork; Motto, Refero.

The ancient family of MacIver-Campbell of Ask-nish. Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, grand quarters, quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight, or and sable; 2nd, argent, a dexter hand couped in fesse grasping a dagger in pale, gules; 3rd, argent, a lymphad, sails furled and oars in action, sable; 2nd and 3rd grand quarters, quarterly or and gules, a bend sable, for MacIver.

Supporters—Two leopards guardant.

Motto—Nunquam obliviscar.

Crest of my sires! whose blood it seal'd  
With glory in the strife of swords,  
Ne'er may the scroll that bears it yield  
Degenerate thoughts or faithless words.

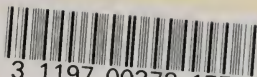












3 1197 00378 1553

~~Do Not  
Circulate~~

